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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,398—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	21st Sep.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 26th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Plandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU," Capt. M. NISHIMURA, 2,938 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 8th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SINGAPORE," which ARRIVED here from GENOA, on 28th instant, are hereby informed that the said Steamer, when near Alexandria, caught fire in her Bunkers, causing much loss and damage in consequence thereof. They are, therefore, requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, sign the Average Bond, and pay the deposit of 5 per cent. on the invoice value of their respective Goods, when the usual delivery order will be given them.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st September, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 6th Sep., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers or Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 11th September, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THE
MOST POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT.
NAPHTHO NIS SUBLIMATE
POISON.

A Compound Powder containing Corrosive Sublimate, Copper, Sulphate, and other powerful Germicides.

PRICES:

In Sprinkler Tins	6 as. each.
7lb. Boxes	Rs. 1-4 ,,
14lb. ,,	,, 2-4 ,,
28lb. ,,	,, 4-4 ,,
1 cwt. ,,	,, 12-8 ,,

TON LOTS SPECIAL RATES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW PRICE LIST
ACCORDING TO THE
NEW BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA
1898.

OUR NEW DRUG LIST (just published) shows at a GLANCE the ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS and PRINCIPAL CHANGES of the above Pharmacopœia.

FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PROFESSION.

N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CIGARS,
THE LATEST NOVELTY
ARE
"RATTAILS"

MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No. II & No. III; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

	No. I,	No. II,	No. III.	
SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
INDIAN RATTAILS	Rs. 17-8,	Rs. 15,	Rs. 12-8,	per 1000

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE LEADING CYCLE
FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET AND MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,
SAPONACEOUS AND CORISANDE DENTIFRICE, ETC., ETC.

SUMMER SALINE,
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,
CASCARA SAGRADA PREPARATIONS,
PAPARIDINE FOR INDIGESTION,
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, THE TONIC,
COCA WINE, SARSAPARILLAS, ETC., ETC.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that these articles are absolutely the finest it is possible to produce in their respective kinds, that they are specially manufactured for Indian use, and are guaranteed invariably fresh, pure, sweet, and superior to anything imported.

KEMP & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S ANTISEPTIC
SUPARI OR BETEL NUT TOOTH PASTE.

An old established and elegant preparation. In use for more than 70 years.

Per Jar, Cash, Rs. 1-4.

"Note that T. & Co.'s Trade Mark is indelibly printed on the cover of each Jar."

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SENSITIZED PAPER
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

WILL KEEP A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

Sold in Tubes containing
1 Sheet Re. 1-8 each.
2 Sheets Rs. 2-4 ,,
1-4 Quire Rs. 5 ,,

N. B.—This Paper is invaluable for Amateurs as it can be worked all the year round, and will tone to any formula.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

THOS. COOK & SON,
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAVURES,
BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

BATTLE SCENES. By de Neuville.
BATTLE SCENES. By de Neuville.
BATTLE SCENES. By de Neuville.

	Rs.
Tel-el-Kebir	50
Retour de Reconnaissance	40
Defence de la Porte de Longboyan	40
A la Recherche d' une Gue	40
Un Porteur de Depeches	45
Une Piece en Danger	40
Charge de Dragons a Gravelotte	45
Concert aux Avant-Postes	45
Le Cimeterie de Saint Privat	45

Prices quoted include Framing.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.

Steel Dies cut from Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.

100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.

100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 3-0.

S. S. "ULA."—ARRIVED 30TH AUGUST, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S.S. "MELBOURNE" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN" ARRIVED 30TH AUGUST, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1898.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, at Greatly Reduced Prices. Theodolites from Rs. 54, upwards. For lists apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN,
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.

OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned for the whole of the Mill Premises of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., consisting of about 25 acres of land, with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery (10,000 Spindles and 232 Looms) Dye House, &c., together with ample Preparing Machinery, Implements, and Tools.

Apply to
J. F. HEADRICK,
C. DAVIDSON,
Liquidators.

The Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., in Liquidation.
Colombo, 6th May, 1898.

TO LET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for persons coming to POONA bringing Race Horses and Polo Teams. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore having postponed his visit to Poona the following BUNGALOWS are to be SUB-LET:—

1. MANSFIELD LODGE, with 20 loose Stalls well Furnished.
2. BUNGALOW No. 63, in Civil Lines, elaborately Furnished.
3. BOMKARI LODGE. Furnished with 15 Stalls.
4. FLORA VILLA, well Furnished.
5. RECORDER HALL, well Furnished.
6. SMALL HOUSE, with 22 loose Stalls on Bund Road.
7. LARGE STABLES, near Goota Street with loose 22 Stalls.

For particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Poona.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN BOMBAY
FOR
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
MEDICAL & TOILET
REQUISITES,
STORES, WINES & GENERAL GOODS.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE
PHENYLE
has a host of Imitators.
THE SOLE AGENTS ARE
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.
Where the Genuine Article can always be had.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK OF EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, BRACELETS, PEARL NECKLACES, RINGS, &c.

Re Estate of Abdul Husein Samsudin.

Under direction of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above Estate by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1898, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, a remaining stock of valuable stones and jewellery belonging to the above estate, consisting principally of emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and valuable rings, bracelets, pearl necklaces, etc., etc.

The jewellery is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 31st August, 1898.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY, 3rd September, Thorough-bred brown WALER MARE foaled Sept 25th, 1893, by Newmaster out of Money, height about 15-2. Extended pedigree vide Stud-Book.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a WALER or STUD BRED HORSE, 14 to 14-2 hands, must be well bred and broken to harness. Apply stating price and particulars to No. "39," care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for Cotton Spinning Mill, at Pulgaon. Applicants with experience of Spinning preferred, Good Salary. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to Mr. KRISHNA RAO PHATAK, Director, Sub-Committee, Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

FINAL ENTRIES Poona Races, and SECOND ENTRIES Poona Steeplechases CLOSE on 1st September, at 7 P. M.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! Suitable for Wedding or Birthday, at great reduction owing to our clearing present Stock. Secure when you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phenix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keeps all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISHMAN shortly visiting France, Germany and England is willing to represent Indian Manufacturers desirous of opening up Business in Europe. Apply "F. H. B.," care of this paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Remp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and Case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DARGARWADY OR CAVEL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, the transferees of the mortgagee, as also the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Shriram Benichand, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of June, 1893, and made between Shiv Narayen Benichand (since deceased) of the one part and Shivshankar Pritamlal Mehta of the other part, and also in the indenture of transfer of mortgage and further charge dated the 21st day of April, 1896, and made between the said Shivshankar Pritamlal Mehta of the first part, the said Shriram Benichand of the second part, and the said Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad of the third part, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the part called Dargarwady or Cavel Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 246 and new No. 1893, and old Survey No. 214 and new Survey No. 221, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 32 and 33, and now under Ward No. 3583 and Street No. 51, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Laloobhai Bhogilal, on the west by the property of Khatri Ramnath Pandoorang, on the north by the property of Francisco Fernandes, and on the south by the said Dargarwady or Cavel Street, under which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the time and place below mentioned by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.

At Tank Street or Scorti Moholla at 2 p.m.—
1 lot loose cotton about 6 candies.
1 Ballasis Road close to the Government Medical Stores at 2-30 p.m.
1 lot loose cotton about 12 candies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officers' quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, English dining table best electro-plated ware, silverware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer, D. B. 3, in gum by William Powell handsome pictures, windproof lamps, rich Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, nearly new victoria, handsome four-wheeled Ceylon dog-cart one pair of handsome grey horses, two powerful grey horses, going in harness, double and single harnesses, two fox-terrier dogs, choice garden plants in China and earthen pots, pigeons, &c., the property of the late JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31th August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. R. TOOLE, Esq.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted open quarters brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 gentleman's "Valkyrie" bicycle, fitted with G and J tyres, nearly new.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIPLUN ZILLA, RATNAGIRI.

On the 17th day of September, 1898, at 4 P.M., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Purshotum Goverdhan and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Luddha Sunderjee, an insolvent, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the said Luddha Sunderji, the right, title and interest of the said Luddha Sunderji and N. C. Macleod, Esquire, his assignee in the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the house standing thereon, situate in the village of Mirjalee, Taluka Chiplon, Zilla Ratnagiri, admeasuring in length from east to west 33 1-2 hands at the north end and 30 hands at the south end and in breadth from north to south 34 hands at the west end and 21 hands at the east end and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the house of Borah Shaik Hussen Wallad Shumsoodin and others, on the north by a narrow gully and beyond that the house of Gangabai and Kanji Bhanji, and on the south by the boundary fence of Ramji Thackersey.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the house standing thereon, situate in the village of Mirjalee, Taluka Chiplon, Zilla Ratnagiri, admeasuring in length from east to south 39 hands in length and from north to south 7 hands in breadth, and bounded on the east by the house of Kanji Bhanjishet, on the west by the fields or batty lands of Shaik Hoosein Wallad Shumsoodin, on the south by the property of the mortgagor, and on the north by other land of the said Shaik Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their offices, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st August, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Ward Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste-paper, old records, cast-iron pipes, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles:—

4 bales grey shirtings.
3 " drills.
A quantity of grey jacconets, piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, &c.
On account of the underwriters—
2 cases damaged China silk.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Pallad Dolatram.

50 bales yarn, No. 20s black tie 300lbs. each bale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 31st August, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wenst. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 4 75 per year.

Application to
DR. GLOEL,
Hambuse Hirschstrasse,
Wenst-am-Elbe,
Germany.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1898 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the First day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that BUYERS of MINERAL WATER APPARATUS and ACCESSORIES have had goods not of our make sent to them in execution of their orders given under the impression that they would be filled entirely with our manufactures. We, therefore, take this opportunity of warning purchasers that our

ONLY APPOINTED AGENTS

in India are Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta, and that no other Firm has ever been our appointed Agents in India.

In ordering our goods through Commission Agents, Merchants, etc., buyers must specify that the same are to be procured from us only, and to see on arrival that all articles and the packages containing them bear our name. The safest way, however, to secure the faithful execution of indents is to send to us direct or through our appointed agents, Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., who hold stocks of all the usual spare parts, Soluble Essences, etc.

We much regret the necessity of this notice, but we feel that we must impress upon our patrons the fact that substitution of what we consider inferior native made goods has been made in many cases when buyers have ordered through certain commission houses expecting to receive our goods.

BARNETT & FOSTER,
"Niagara Works," Eagle Wharf Road, London, N., June 1st, 1898.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the Contracts for the Manufacture and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from the 1st April 1899:—

1. Tenders may be made for—
   [a] the monopoly of manufacture and sale under the Bombay minimum guarantee system now in force in the said areas, or
   [b] the manufacture and monopoly of supply to retail vendors under the Madras contract distillery system.
2. The duration of any Contract will be fixed at the discretion and under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad. Full particulars of the other conditions under which tenders may be made, and under which the contracts will be granted, can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.
3. No Tenders will be received after noon on the fifteenth day of October, 1898.
4. The Contract areas are as follows:—
   [a] ELLICHPUR DISTILLERY AREA.
   ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.—2,6123 square miles with a population at the last census of 33,783.
   AMRAOTI DISTRICT.—2,759 square miles, population 655,045.
   NOTE.—As regards this area, tenderers may offer for the contract under either or both systems for the Ellichpur district alone, or for the Amraoti district alone, or for the whole of the Ellichpur distillery area, which includes both the Ellichpur and the Amraoti districts.
   [b] AKOLA DISTILLERY AREA.
   AKOLA DISTRICT.—2,658 square miles, population 574,782.
   MALKAPUR TALUK [OF THE BULDANA DISTRICT].—791 square miles, population 177,877.

W. HASTINGS, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED
FROM 1ST FEBRUARY, 1899,
A SECRETARY FOR THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

TERMS:—Rupees 250 per mensem rising to Rs. 300 (by periodical increments at the discretion of the Committee) together with Board and Lodging in the Club.

Residence in the Club is compulsory.

Applications must reach the PRESIDENT of the Club Committee, Ootacamund, by 1st October, 1898.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabhlekor's Road, near Sea Shore.

For particulars apply to
KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate,
Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, near the Sea Shore, Bandra Hill, with Turkish Bath,

For particulars apply to
KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broke to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra,	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. Long Sea Voyages in tropical climates, Polo, Cricket, Golf Fixtures, Steamer Caps, Helmet glass cases, Silk Cases with folding sides, Holders and Glossular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
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Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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Rangoon—F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Marree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will undertake the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

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By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY AGENCY:

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T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.
1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him Thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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"IT IS NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. a. & 1 bon.	1,212 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		8 p.c.	102
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Azoff	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kumachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,000	600	225+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	765
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	440xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	72
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	365
Munmar M	200	250	all	15	220
New Berar	00	500	100	dvd Rs45	565
New Indian	00	125	125	dvd 16½	170
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	450xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d d 6	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad ▼	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Angio-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	63
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	873	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	520
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	526xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	1,200xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,205
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	570
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	820
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	445
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	770
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	390
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.30	270
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	475xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hinguraghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard Bullomchs	1,500	500	500	25	625xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	400
Hyderchad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	330
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	800
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	710
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	848	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,000	000	dvdRs.30	790
Khatau Makanjee	400	250	250	65	800xd
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	600
Leopold	5,000	100	103	7 1-2	205xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Sulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,160
Mohanlal	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	82 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1,575
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	
Madhusudan	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's. 20	350
Oriental	6,732	625	625	dvd Rs30	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,050
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	300
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	710
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	220
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	250
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	608
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	615
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	250	all	dvdRs5	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	3	35
Backhaul Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,250
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	16 pr. ct.	190xd
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	267
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	20	185
Marden & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security & Insurance	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	dvdRs30	452xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	70
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	60	1,000xd
Thacker & Ltd.	1,000	100	100	...	140
Telephone Co.	6,000	250	100	dvdRs12	36

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 11-3m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-23m., 5-11a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting.

Gymkhana Sports, 5 p.m.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair, known as the "Mungalwady Fair" is to be held to-morrow at Girgaum.

RANGERS FOOTBALL.—There will be a game with the Bombay Gymkhana to commence at 5-30 p.m. to-day: Full back: Peters H, 3-4 Green F. (Captain) Plower, Hogan and Allen, 1-2 Davies and Priestly. Forwards: Monahan, Sell, Brewin, Kerrigan, Stewart, Wray, Smith and Higgens.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to day, the following paper will be read:—"On Hindu Castes" by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai.

FOUNDLING.—About a quarter to 8 o'clock on Monday night a police havaldar was proceeding along the Arthur Road, when he found a female native child about nine months and fifteen days old, wrapped up in a saree, and lying against the wall of the Soonderdas mill. The child was crying, which drew the attention of the havaldar, who informed Inspector E. Cozen and the latter had it removed to the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon, where the child is doing well. Information has been circulated and the mother who has abandoned the child is being sought for.

HONOUR TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—On Saturday evening last a social gathering was held in the hall of the Mulji Jetha Markets, for the purpose of presenting a pair of shawls to Mr. Ratansi Karamsi and to Mr. Kalidas Jutha, two of the prominent members of the Lohana caste, on their having been nominated members of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices. Congratulations having been offered to the two gentlemen, for the honour conferred on them be Government, Mr. Ratanji, after thanking the assembly for their kindness, presented Rs. 1,000 to the caste fund, while Mr. Kalidas made a donation of Rs. 501, to the fund. After partaking of refreshments, the party broke up at a late hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Hurry Vithoo, a labourer, aged thirty years. The deceased was brought to the J. J. Hospital on the 27th instant by his friends, suffering from a wound on the right hand, which they said, had been caused fifteen days previously by an iron bar which he was carrying on the head, accidentally falling on it. Symptoms of tetanus had already been developed and the patient was unable to swallow any food. The hand was amputated on the 29th idem, but the operation brought on no improvement in his condition and he died at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was returned by the Jury.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY LECTURES.—The Society has, once more organised this year a popular series of scientific and literary lectures. The series will open with a lecture on "The Recent Solar Eclipse" by the expert Prof. K. D. Naegamvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., on the 3rd September 8 p.m. at the College Hall. The lecture will be illustrated by limelight pictures. The next will be on the 5th Sept. On "Shakespeare and his Age" by the Rev. R. Scott M.A. Dr. E. L. Marsh M.B., C.M., P.H.D., will deliver the third on "Bacteriology with reference to plague," on the 7th Sept. He is a specialist, sent out from home by the Secretary of State for India. The series will end on the 10th Sept. by a lecture on "Recent Electricity and Wireless Telegraphy" by Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan M.A., who takes so active a part in imparting education, to the Indians. The lecture will be illustrated by experiments. Dr. Hatch, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, and Dr. Mackichan, have kindly consented to preside at the Lectures. Admission cards may be had at the Wilson College.

A DISHONEST MILL HAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramchandra Gopal, a Millhand, was charged at the instance of Inspector Good before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency magistrate, with stealing silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 14, the property of Soma Rama also a millhand, residing at 5th Lane Ketwady. The accused was further charged with two counts of criminal breach of trust in respect of two silver waist chains collectively valued at Rs. 57, belonging to Bhagoo Keshoo and Unjoon Fatoo also mill-operatives, residing at Churney Road and Gamdevi, respectively. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 20 instant accused went to the house of Soma, first complainant, where he spent about an hour in conversation and left. On the following morning complainant found his watch and chain missing from his room. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused at Girgaum about a week after. In course of the police investigation it was discovered that accused had pledged the watch and chain with a Marwaree, from whom they were recovered. Further inquiries showed that accused had obtained loans of two silver waist chains from the second and third complainants and had also pledged them with the Marwaree, from whom they were also recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for four months and a half.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE A PLEADER.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Anirudh Achyub Adarkar, a Hindu student, aged twenty three years, with attempting to cheat Mr. B N. Athvale, a High Court Pleader, by means of a forged document. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. On the morning of the 27th instant about 8 o'clock, accused called at the complainants office at Nesbit Road, Mazagon and delivered to him a letter, purporting to have been written and signed by Professor N. G. Velinker of the Wilson College. In the letter it was stated that Mr. Velinker was in great need of money and wanted Rs. 30 as a loan, promising to return the amount by the 1st proximo. The complainant, who knew Professor Velinker's hand writing, perused the letter, but found that no portion of it or the signature attached to it, was in the hand writing of Professor Velinker. Complainant thought this was a clever attempt at swindling and left the room on the pretext of going to get the money from his cupboard. He then sent for Inspector O'Keeffe, who on arrival took the accused in custody on complainant in his cross-examination stated that he was not anxious to see the accused severely punished as people informed him that he (accused) was respectably connected. The accused in his defence urged that he was used as a "cats paw" by one Govind Narayan, who gave him the letter instructing him to take it to the complainant. The man Govind also told him that the letter was written by Mr. Velinker and promised to share the money which the complainant would give him on purusing the letter. The accused expressed his regret and apologized for what he had done. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of three month's rigorous imprisonment.

LATE HOUSE SURGEON OF THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The "British Indian Templar," a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the Good Templar Order, in its issue of the 15th inst. publishes a notice regarding Dr. D. R. Tata, L. M. and S., who is also well known in the Order of Good Templary. The following are extracts from the notice:—Dr. Tata, of the priestly class, was born in December 1864. He was educated at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School. At the age of 14 he was prepared to go in for the Matriculation examination. The University regulation, then in force, prevented him from appearing at that examination till he attained the age of 16. In 1880 he matriculated with honours, winning Dr. James Burgess's prize and Sir Cowasji Jehangir's scholarship He then joined the Medical College and was educated as a free student, a boon but sparingly granted and willingly to students only. Passing every examination with success without a single failure, in 1885, at the age of 21, he graduated in medicine and soon commenced practice. He served as a medical officer in the s.s King Arthur, and s.s. City of Dublin, and made himself agreeable to the other officers and passengers with his kind, generous, and amiable disposition. He offered himself with about six medical students to serve as a medical volunteer in the Suakim expedition in 1885, but the war having ended Dr. Beatty, the Surgeon-General, declined the offer with thanks. In 1889 he proceeded, at the request of the agents, to take charge of the Gokak Falls Mills to save the people from the then raging cholera. The epidemic was stamped out within a very short time of his taking over the charge. Since 1891 he has been practising and lecturing on hypnotism and mesmerism, which he practically demonstrated to the Bombay Profession at a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, of which, he has been the joint honorary secretary for some time. He is an honorary inoculator of the Haffkine's protective serum against the bubonic plague, under the auspices of the municipality of Bombay. His community had his services as a House Surgeon of the Parsee Fever Hospital. He worked there so well and discriminately to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, that his services were recognised in laudable terms by the local English and vernacular papers. He is the medical officer of the Queen and Star of India Mills, and served several other mills in a similar capacity when the bubonic plague was at its highest in 1897, Sir James Campbell has commissioned him Plague Authority for F. and G Wards in Bombay, and he is Secretary to the Plague Sub-Committee for Da Lisle, Fergusson, Carroll, and Curry Roads and Jacob's circle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE EXTORTION CASE.

CLIVE DURANT'S APPLICATION REJECTED.

THE COMMITTMENT TO THE SESSIONS UPHELD.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CLIVE DURANT AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application by Clive Durant, the first of the five accused in the case who have been committed to take their trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court, to quash the commitment by Mr. Sanders-Slater. Clive Durant appeared in person, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution.

The applicant stated in his petition that the order of commitment was illegal and *ultra vires*, and objection was made to the commitment before the order was passed. The reasons for commitment given by the magistrate were not his real reasons. They were, on the face of them, extraneous and extra-judicial considerations, which did not form sufficient ground for commitment, and the circumstances and conditions precedent to a commitment did either not exist or had not been complied with, and the applicant, therefore, prayed that the commitment be quashed.

Durant, in addressing the court, said that his first point was that section 347 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which the magistrate had presumed that he had the power to convict, did not apply to a case like the present in which charges were triable exclusively by the court of sessions, and in which the inquiry was commenced regularly and proceeded with for some time under the provisions of section 18. In considering this application, their lordships would have to bear in mind the fact that they had frequently laid down in their court that in construing the penal statutes, they should be construed not only strictly, but where a doubt existed they should be construed in a manner most favourable to the liberty of the subject so as to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature. The intention of the Legislature, in providing a preliminary magisterial inquiry in a case triable by a court of sessions, especially in a case triable exclusively by a court of sessions or the High Court, was two-fold. In the first place it was to afford the accused an opportunity of clearing themselves of the charge in the lower court, and thus avoid all the expense, pain, trouble, disgrace—disgrace because it was always considered a disgrace to be committed to the sessions—peril and risk pending the trial at the sessions, and in the next place to save the waste of time of the superior court in trying a case which, if the magistrate had done his duty, could not possibly be committed, and for which there were not sufficient grounds for committal. If section 47 empowered the magistrate to act in that arbitrary and extraordinary manner, it was perfectly clear that the whole of the provisions of Chapter 18 would be redundant, and that the magistrate would have in his power to render them nugatory and to abrogate at every one of them at his own will and pleasure. The provisions of that section were repeatedly, he might say "ad nauseum," discussed in the lower court, and it must have appeared to the magistrate, immediately the information was filed before him, that this was a case which ought to be tried by a court of sessions, Durant then read several sections of the Code and cited Indian cases, and contended that the magistrate was wrong in suddenly stopping the proceedings as he did, and committing the accused to take their trial at the sessions. The sections in the old as well as new Code clearly gave the accused the right to enter upon their defence before commitment.

Mr Justice Parsons: Do you mean to say that you were not allowed to cross-examine witnesses?

Durant: I had cross-examined one or two witnesses. I was cross-examining the third when I was stopped.

The Judge: An order for committal was made?

Durant: Yes, in the middle of my cross-examination. An accused is entitled to cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution before he is committed for trial at the High Court.

Durant, continuing, said that there was another illegality in the proceedings, and it was that, though section 523 (A) distinctly laid down that an adjournment should be given when asked for to enable the accused to prepare his case for transfer to High Court, and though an application was made for such an adjournment, it was not granted by the magistrate.

Mr. Justice Parsons: How long ago was that?

Durant: On the 25th of May. The Magistrate said that he would grant the adjournment after the close of the case for the prosecution, and yet no such adjournment was granted.

The Judge: Did the magistrate promise to give you the adjournment?

Durant: Yes, my lord.

The Judge: Did you make any application at all at the close of the case for the prosecution?

Durant: Not any application that has been heard.

The Judge: Any application for transfer?

Durant: I applied in July that I might be brought up from Jail, where I had been confined, to present an application addressed to Mr. Justice Strachey.

The Judge: All the witnesses for the prosecution were produced and examined before the magistrate?

Durant: Yes, my lord.

The Judge: And it was, as you say, when you were cross-examining the last witness that the magistrate stopped you and committed you to the sessions.

Durant: Yes, my lord.

The Judge: And there was no evidence produced on behalf of the defence?

Durant: We were not allowed to produce.

The Judge: Have you got evidence to produce?

Durant: Certainly, my lord. I have got the clearest and most distinct evidence to clear myself of this case.

Durant then argued at some length that it was illegal to frame charges against the accused before the provisions of section 210 had been complied with. Before the magistrate framed the charge, the accused had a right to have all their evidence recorded to enable them to show that there was not sufficient grounds for committal, and that they were entitled to their discharge. He then contended that the reasons given by the magistrate for their committal were neither valid nor legal.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We cannot say whether the reasons were valid or not. The reasons are recorded, and we have to accept them as such.

Durant: Are they valid reasons in any way?

The Judge: I do not understand what you mean by valid reasons. They are reasons for committal.

Durant: It is an extraordinary part of the proceedings. Such reasons are not usually given.

The Judge: We cannot allow you to say they are not valid reasons. What we are concerned with is whether the commitment was legal or illegal.

Durant contended that the magistrate deprived them not only of their right to cross-examine, but also of the right of going into their defence, and of recalling witnesses for further cross-examination before commitment.

Mr. Branson said that he was instructed on behalf of the prosecution to oppose the application. If their lordships considered that any report was to be called for from the magistrate, it would be premature to address their lordships, but if they were of opinion that it was not a case in which the magistrate should be called upon for an explanation, he was prepared to deal with it at once.

Durant said that he did not know how Mr. Branson could appear in their case.

Mr. Branson said that notice for the application was given to the Public Prosecutor, who communicated with the solicitors for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You appear under instructions?

Mr. Branson: I appear under instructions from the firm of solicitors (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen).

The Judge: We can hear you for the prosecution. I fancy the facts are not disputed?

Mr. Branson: The magistrate's record disclose the facts.

Mr. Branson, then addressing the court on the application, said that the case had been going on since the 26th of May last, and it was obvious that the magistrate thought that it was not desirable that the proceedings should be lengthened out unless there was really some good reasons for him to do so. The last witness who was under cross-examination by Durant was examined for three days.

Durant: The witness was cross-examined for two and not three days. His examination-in-chief had lasted for over three days.

Mr. Branson, continuing, said that the question was whether or not the section empowered the magistrate to do as he had done. Supposing there were irregularities in the magistrate's proceedings, they would not make the commitment illegal. The irregularities, if any, would be covered by section 537, but he did not think there were any irregularities disclosed in this case. They had to read section 347 and Chapter 18 together, and make, as far as possible, a consistent and reasonable whole out of the Code. Mr. Branson then read the different sections and cited cases in support of his argument, and contended that the application should be rejected.

Durant having replied to Mr. Branson's arguments,

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that the only point of law in this case was whether the magistrate had not the power to commit in that summary manner as he had done, and that he was bound to act as provided by the section of the Code, which stated that he should hear the complaint and take evidence produced in support of the prosecution or on behalf of the accused, and to allow the accused to cross-examine witness for the prosecution. The magistrate acted under the section in Chapter 24, which dealt with general provisions as to inquiries and trials, and it was exceedingly general in its wording. The arguments of Durant regarding the stoppage of the proceedings were totally opposed to the section, which was a very general section, and which clearly meant that as soon as it appeared to the magistrate that the case was one which ought to be tried by a court of session he should stop further proceedings, or, in other words, that he should take no further proceedings. That was what the Chief Presidency Magistrate had done in the present case, and the application, therefore, must be rejected.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COIN.

EXAMINATION OF A MINT OFFICIAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which (1) Lakha Visram, (2) Valji Harsu, (3) Jiwa Gunga, (4) Nathu Bhawan, (5) Bhooramal Santial, (6) Doabhoy Rustomji, (7) Parbhoo Dayal, (8) Joogal Kishore, (9) Sadi Ram, (10) Ruttonchand Jawalanath, (11) Gopinath Nanalal, and (12) Haridas Thakordas were charged with counterfeiting Queen's coin and abetment. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali Khan Bahadoor prosecuted; while Mr. M. M. Marzban barrister-at-law, Mr. Wadia, solicitor, and Messrs. Hugh Sealy, Velinkar and Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Robert Scott, of the Calcutta Mint, further cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, said, he wanted to modify certain statements made by him during the previous hearing. Since the last hearing he had had occasion to examine the exhibits in a brighter light. He produced impressions of exhibit P side by side with the impressions taken from genuine dies of Farrukhabad rupees of the Calcutta Mint. He had once more examined carefully the two Farrukhabad coins marked Exhibit H. The reverse of the two coins had been struck from the reverse of the Exhibit P. The obverse was not so struck, because there was a star to the left on the coins which was not on the die. Witness produced several other impressions and coins of different issues. Witness had taken impressions of dies of the Moorshedabad coins marked exhibits E. and J., and also from obverse of dies of genuine Moorshedabad coins. Witness produced the matrix of the obverse, from which the punch was made, the die being struck with the punch. He also produced a genuine Moorshedabad coin. There was a secret mark a tiny dot between the two dots in the genuine coins, which, however, appeared on the counterfeit coin as a dot or as part of the embellishment. Witness produced comparative impressions of Moorshedabad coins, and stated that the resemblance between the genuine and counterfeit coins was so close as to deceive people. He produced matrices or "standards" from the Calcutta Mint, dating September 1825, and of years subsequent thereto. According to Bengal Regulations of 1793 and 1803, private marks were put by the Calcutta Mint on Moorshedabad and Farrukhabad coins, the object being to defect counterfeit coins.

Further inquiry was adjourned till Saturday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	57 48	55 78	55 90	53 18

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, at 5-15 P. M., to welcome and to receive AN ADDRESS from the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE of Calcutta, who returns from London by the next English Mail.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

31st August, 1898.

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Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Fifth article will appear in
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

An advance of 1-8 per cent. yesterday made the price of Consols in London 110 13-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·24 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 114, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. in value to 27 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal was 3-8 cent. lower at 59 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent less at 4·84 3-4 dollars. About £150,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Sheep Skin sales opened yesterday in London with a dull feeling and prices 1-2 to 1d. lower.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The days sales were 6,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats and the Imports 5,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round, but American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 1-32d. at 3 7-32d. per lb. for August and 3 1-64. for December-January delivery. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 5 3-4 cents. per lb.; September and December Futures were also unchanged at 5·52 and 5·64 cents. per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been steady with a small business doing, and a decline in forward prices of Re. 1 per candy. Exporters bought only 100 bales Parola at Rs. 123 per candy. The Mills purchased 500 bales Barsi at Rs. 144; 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 197; 100 Dhulia at Rs. 120 1-4; 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 127 1-4; 100 Poolgaon at Rs. 132 1-4; 100 Comptah at Rs. 140; 100 Broach at Rs. 139; and 100 Dhamargaum at Rs. 133.

WHEAT continues a quiet market, with a very limited enquiry.

SEEDS.—There is a small demand for "Rapeseed;" while "Poppy" is in good request. "Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed is quoted at Rs. 5-12 per cwt., "Brown Delhi" at Rs. 5-14, and "Yellow Cawnpore" at Rs. 6-5-6. The price of Linseed is Rs. 6-1-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	947	bales.
Linseed	2,750	cwts.
Rapeseed	10,003	"
Gingellyseed	1,072	"
Poppyseed	2,912	"
Castorseed	5,908	"
Rice	1,042	"

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were in the market to some extent and business was reported; while a Bank sold Wire to a fair extent at 1s. 3 31-32d., ready delivery, and there was also a moderate demand for forward Bank Wire. Later in the day rates became easier, and 1s. 3 29-32d. was available for Telegraphic. Closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16 to 39-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16 to 1-32d. "
Francs	1·69 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at 94 9-16 for Money for 3 1-2 per cents, 94 7-16 for the next Settlement, and 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have ruled to-day in favour of buyers in a somewhat active market. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,212 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd August, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 16th August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 16, Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,15,22,385	6	9	2,25,31,838	0	1
Other Deposits, &c.	5,04,27,648	3	1	4,84,98,728	12	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,38,313	3	0	2,83,512	12	8
Sundries	23,72,813	12	3	23,84,110	0	7
	Rs. 10,35,10,810	9	1	10,25,48,179	9	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	33,76,720	0	0	30,93,204	0	0
Other authorized Investments	70,49,774	0	0	70,49,774	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,50,33,849	10	6	1,51,19,317	5	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,18,51,707	14	5	2,19,32,812	4	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,38,39,042	5	10	1,41,55,822	6	5
Balances with other Banks	7,24,371	7	9	5,42,250	13	6
Bullion	1,375	11	0	1,375	11	0
Dead Stock	13,13,588	11	3	13,14,254	3	0
Stamps	9,355	4	0	9,025	3	0
Sundries	16,85,197	9	11	16,50,638	6	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,95,52,402	0	10	1,96,05,757	13	9
Do. at Branches	1,92,81,855	13	7	1,87,17,939	6	6
	Rs. 10,35,10,843	9	1	10,25,48,179	9	4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd August, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,21,858	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,236	Dec.
Other Deposits	19,28,790	do.
Post Bills	54,701	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,83,516	Dec.
Loans	1,81,463	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	8,73,855	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	7,16,790	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	53,355	do.
Cash at Branches	5,66,916	Dec.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at senders risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted, beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.
Line Saigon Bangkong right.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th August, 1898.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	52 p.m.	...	17
Suez	30	2	50 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 30th August, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	...	6
" Karachi	..	23	...	1
" Madras	...	19	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th August, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah. ..... inches	29·838
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	85·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·3
General Directions of wind*	WNW. W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	295
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	4·92
Year	53·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th August ...	0·04

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—AUGUST 29.

10 p.m.	80·2

TUESDAY—AUGUST 30.

6 a.m.	79·0
8 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	86·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEIN—August 23, at Jhelum, the wife of F H Hein, Permanent Way Inspector, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MURPHY—LEACH—August 15, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Edwin George, son of J P Murphy, of Allahabad, to Stella Jane, elder daughter of W Leach, of Lucknow.
PERDRIAN—LEACH—August 15, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Alexander Douglas Cunynghame Perdrian, of Lucknow, to Olive Mary, younger daughter of W Leach, of Lucknow.
SHEWELL—WILLIAMSON—August 25, at Ranikhet, by the Rev Brown Constable, Arthur Lewis Douglas, 10th (Jat) B L, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Mark Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps, and Jane, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Colonel James Williamson, A M S.

DEATHS.

BLOUNT—August 19, at Ranchi, Sergeant-Instructor W R Blount, Behar Light Horse, late Squadron Sergeant-Major, The Bays.
SMITH—August 19, at Cawnpore, Mrs. W H Smith, widow of the late W H Smith, Esq. P W D, and daughter of the late Colonel W A J Mayhew, formerly Adjutant-General of the Forces in India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898.

THE arrangements for the inspection of outgoing passengers by sea or land are now completed, and as already announced will come into force to-morrow. The convenience of passengers has been carefully studied, and it will probably be found that the new plan will be more agreeable to them than the old one, under which the examination took place after they had boarded the vessel. It is true that their friends will no longer be allowed on board to wish them good bye, but that cannot be regarded as an unmixed evil, as many people find the attentions of eager friends a little trying just when they want to find their cabin and get comfortably settled down for the voyage. The good-bye must take place sooner or later, and there is no appalling hardship in making it an hour or two sooner than has been the case under the old plan. Owing to the great rush of people to meet friends on their return from Europe, and the consequent impossibility of getting luggage cleared with despatch and regularity, the P. and O. Company at the request of the Chamber of Commerce and after consultation with the authorities of the Port, decided not to allow the friends of passengers on board, and thereby the work of transferring both living and dead freight to shore was greatly facilitated. When the plague epidemic became so pronounced that the European Powers showed themselves interested in the shipping arrangements of the Port this rule (occasional breaches of which had been allowed in the case of important passengers) was more strictly enforced, and has since been most carefully observed. It may be that now and then disappointment if not inconvenience has been caused to a lady passenger, by the non-arrival of husband (present or prospective) or of some male relative. But the plan has certainly been for the greatest good of the greatest number, and no one wishes to have back the old system under which the moment the steamer anchored she was besieged with steam launches and jolly boat. Similarly the discontinuance of the mid-day jaunt in the harbour which was obtainable on Saturday when there were friends to be seen off will be found when people are used to it, to be more convenient not only to P. and O. officials but to passengers themselves. The medical examination of passengers and crew has always been so thorough on board, and such care has been taken to reject all even slightly suspicious persons, that we do not for one moment believe that the extremely small number of cases of plague that have been discovered after vessels have left port would have been avoided if the inspection had been on land instead of on board. Foreign experts who have been sent here by the European Powers, after close investigation of the methods of examination adopted, have reported to their respective Governments that nothing was left to be desired. It is to be noted that in not a single instance has the solitary plague case discovered on board steamers after they have left port been succeeded by other attacks even amongst the "contacts" of the patient. This may be due in large measure to the elaborate precautions taken against further infection, but it also goes to support the theory which is held in well informed quarters that the conditions of sea life are unfavourable to the cultivation of the plague microbe. The great immunity from the disease of boatmen and others who live afloat in the harbour is pointed to in support of this theory. However this may be, the fact remains that during the two years plague has prevailed amongst us, no instance of infection of any European port has occurred, although during the whole time the letter of the Venice Convention has, apparently unconsciously, been violated. We have here another example of the truth of the saying that while the letter killeth the spirit maketh alive. However, the port authorities of Bombay will no longer be chargeable with breach even of the letter of the Convention. So stringent are the rules laid down that in the case even of vessels which come to Bombay only as a port of call, every soul on board will be examined in all instances in which there has been communication. As to new comers, passengers or crew, no individual will be allowed to board any vessel until he has been examined. Even in cases where the physical state of a passenger renders it necessary that he should be accompanied on board by friends or attendants, they also will have to be examined before leaving the pier even though their stay on the ship may not last more than ten minutes. Half past eleven is fixed as the latest hour at which passengers should reach the Ballard Pier, and while they are awaiting inspection the well-appointed waiting room lately erected by the Port Trustees will of course be available to them. Separate sheds for the examination of male and female passengers have been put up at the Pier. Immediately after inspection each passenger will be required to embark on the Company's steam launch at the steps of the pier, so as to avoid further intercourse with persons on land, and no other mode of conveyance to the outgoing ship than by this launch will be permitted? The measures in regard to vessels sailing from the Docks are equally stringent. It is quite possible that in spite of all these elaborate precautions, an occasional case of plague may occur on board a vessel after it has left the harbour, but if so we trust it will be as isolated and remain as non-communicable as those that have already occurred.

THE report on the Geological Survey of India issued a few days ago deals with a period of fifteen months, in order that future annual reports may date from the financial instead of the calendar year. The period was marked by the removal of the offices of the Department into their new buildings at Calcutta, but Mr. Griesbach only makes the change serve as a text on which to comment on the desirability of removing the headquarters to a hill station, and he "still entertains hope that this will be done" as soon as the financial position improves. The third part of Dr. Ball's "Manual of Geology of India" being out of print, its re-issue in revised form by instalments has been sanctioned and each instalment is to deal with a single mineral or group of closely allied minerals. They are to be selected not in alphabetical order, but in respect to the greatest changes that have occurred in the state of public knowledge since Dr. Ball's magnus opus was published in 1881. The Geological "Records," have ceased to exist as a separate serial of the Department, as it has been found inconvenient to bring out reports at regular stated periods. Papers which were formerly included in the "Records" will be published in "Memoirs" and part of the latter will be issued as matter for publication accumulates. Geologists will look upon this change as a step backwards, and the cynical observer will probably regard the "inconvenience" of periodical publication as having a direct connection with the "want of pence" which now affects the Government. The chief event of the year departmentally was of course the great earthquake of June 12th, 1897, which is described as "one of the largest, perhaps the most extensive phenomenon of the kind known to mankind." All the officers of the Department then available were deputed to various parts of Assam and Bengal to observe and investigate the effects of the earthquake. Mr. R. D. Oldham who conducted the investigations soon had to abandon the theory which actually associated the earthquake with the great flexure which skirts the southern edge of the Assam range. Its origin had to be looked for further north, and during the cold weather Mr. Oldham examined the Khasi and Garo Hills, where in spite of the forest clad nature of the country which renders impracticable any deviation from the beaten tracks some important results were obtained. In the eastern part of the hills, and about the centre of the range, several pools which have been formed by a reversal of the slope of the stream beds were found. On the northern edge of the hills, Mr. Oldham found some large "faults," one at the Samin being traceable for about 2½ miles with a general direction of N. W. by W. and a maximum "throw" of nine feet at the surface, while another in the Chedrang Valley was traced for twelve miles before it became lost under the alluvium of the Brahmaputra Valley at Jhira Ghat. But there were other disturbances of the surface to be considered and in assigning a cause to the earthquake they had each to be regarded either as the sign of a separate focus, and the earthquake a compound one, or else as secondary and indications of a more general and simple disturbance.

Mr. Oldham's investigations lead him to the conclusion that the only supposition that can explain all the facts is, that of the existence, or the creation of a nearly horizontal fracture or "thrust plane," along which the upper part of the earth's crust was pushed over the lower. This plane would, he states, nowhere come to the surface, and the movement of the upper layer against the undisturbed crust beyond the limits of the fracture would give rise to just that compression which would account for the conspicuous displacements of the surface levels seen in the eastern part of the Garo Hills District, and less conspicuously in the east and west. The dimensions of the "thrust plane" are put at 180 miles by 70 miles, and it had its greatest width and consequent greatest movement in about E. Longitude 91. Five miles from the surface is regarded as the maximum depth of the "thrust plane," and it is pointed out that what the focus lost in depth it gained in area. These conclusions as to the origin of the earthquake, while chiefly of moment to the geologist, are not without their interest to the general reader. The notes given in the report include descriptions of surveys undertaken in the Salem and Coimbatore districts of Madras; in Western Rajputana and South East Marwar, where an area of 2,000 square miles was surveyed; in Bhopal and Gwalior; and in the Central Provinces a large portion of which remains practically unsurveyed; the Samabalpur district and adjoining country. In Burma the most important results of the survey carried out during the year by the late Mr. Grimes, who died of cholera in April last, was the mapping of the extension of the Yenangyat oilfield, and the discovery of what are likely to be two new oilfields on the same anticline. In some parts the first or uppermost oil sand is freely exposed at the surface, and Mr. Grimes was informed by the villagers to the north of Yenangyat that the hill had been on fire, and had burned for several months with flames three feet high. The ground was blackened and showed signs of burning, so the statement may have been correct. The Tirah Campaign gave the department an opportunity to add to the somewhat sketchy knowledge it possessed of the country whose purdah was being lifted. Mr. Hayden received permission to accompany Sir William Lockhart's force across the border. His observations established the fact that the country between the Samana range and the Khyber consists of a series of parallel mountain ranges, running east to west. The rocks, which are chiefly of mesozoic age are folded into numerous anticlines and synclines with many inverted folds and faults. South of the Bara valley no rocks older than mesozoic are found, but along the southern flank of the Surghar range, these beds are faulted against strata of palæozoic age.

THE difficulties that were experienced in inducing the people of the Shan States to become wheat growers are described in the report on experimental cultivation there during the year 1897-98. Four years after the British occupation was effected, Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, the Political Superintendent, was directed to make crop experiments in that off-shoot of Upper Burma. The growing of wheat had been abandoned for some years by the Shans at that time, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Hildebrand induced some cultivators, much against their will, to sow 48 baskets of seed. In the following year 174 baskets were sown, and Mr. Hildebrand found a market for the crop in the Commissariat Department at Fort Stedman. But the industry had varying fortunes, and a few years back nearly succumbed entirely, for there arose difficulties with the Commissariat Department about taking over the crop; and then a bumper crop, which was in excess of local requirements, could not be disposed of, as it was too far and too costly to transport wheat to Burma. However, Mr. Hildebrand managed to struggle along. Finally the Commissariat Department was ordered to take the annual crop, and there has been no more difficulty on this score, though it is hard to arrange that the crop should not be more than the people can sell to the military authorities at Fort Stedman, and not less than the Commissariat requires for the garrison. The railway is a hundred miles away, but there is reason to believe that when the new line taps Shanland, there will be no difficulty in establishing an export trade with Rangoon, the quality of the wheat having been favourably reported on by experts both in England and in India. The efforts made to induce the cultivators to take the business of wheat growing into their own hands have at length succeeded, owing to the death of the Sawbwa of Yawnghwe and his replacement by a man "filled with energy, who has learnt business ways during an eleven years' sojourn in Burma, and who is anxious to use his energies and his knowledge in the interests of his purse." The profit hitherto made by Government in the capacity of a wheat grower will no longer be obtained, but the Political officers will no doubt feel compensated for the loss by a sense of satisfaction in seeing the sound axiom carried out that the State should not do for the people what they are able and willing to do for themselves.

A STORY comes to us from London touching one of the members of the Currency Commission, which though difficult to credit, is said to be true. No one supposes that men, especially when they are chosen to represent, that is to say to defend and make victorious special interests, will always ignore their own, and subordinate everything to a dispassionate pursuit of truth. But there ought surely to be measure and proportion in the endeavour to secure the success of one's own views. It appears, however, that a member of the Commission, coming to know that a business connection of his was to give evidence thought that he ought intimate to him with the most entire frankness, that if he gave expression to theories militating against those which he himself approved, the business relations in question should come to an end. The language would appear to have been of the explicit and unmistakable kind recommended by the polite Lord Chesterfield to his son, whenever a friend seemed likely to forget the claims of friendship. "Give him" said his lordship, "a decent intimation of cool implacable resentment, and you will generally find that it will suffice." The witness-to-be, thus admonished, was placed in the embarrassing position of having to choose between his business interests and his desire to say exactly what he thought. He was extricated from the difficulty by the decision of Sir Henry Fowler that his evidence and that of others might be conveniently dispensed with, the inquiry threatening to reach formidable dimensions. Up to date more than 28,000 questions have been put, eliciting 28,000 answers, some of which are of formidable length. Mr. A. M. Lindsay, who by all accounts gave his evidence clearly and well, had over a thousand questions to his share, well-nigh three times the average.

IT is now certain that the Africander Bond will have a small majority in the Cape Parliament, so that in all probability Mr. Schriener will succeed Sir Gordon Sprigg in the Premiership. The Africander Bond has been stigmatised during this contest as disloyal, but no one who has followed with unbiassed mind the course of recent events in South Africa will be prepared to accept that theory regarding the party. The very first plank of their programmme as laid down by Mr. Schreiner, in the manifesto he issued on the eve of the election, was a substantial contribution to the Imperial Navy. The strong Opposition by which the new Ministry will be confronted, should, to be consistent with their own somewhat effusive protestations of loyalty, support Mr. Schreiner in this policy if in nothing else. Neither can they consistently object to some of the other planks of the programme—a South African Customs Union; protection for farmers and manufacturers; the development of irrigation, and a "sympathetic" attitude towards Rhodesia. In addition the Africander Bond is pledged to "a firm and just policy towards the natives," cordial relations with all neighbours, reform of education, and "such a redistribution of seats as would lawfully provide that the healthy balance of power presently subsisting should not be unduly disturbed." It must be confessed that this is not a programme in any way calculated to inspire suspicion of any attempts on the part of the incoming Ministry to subvert British rule in South Africa.

THE City of Bombay Improvement Act, as assented to by the Government of India, was published in a special issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* last evening.

DURING the quarter ended on June 30th last, 103 new properties were assessed to the Municipal rates in Bombay and 156 existing properties had their valuation increased, but as those of 316 were reduced, the net increase in assessment was only Rs. 95,257.

A TELEGRAM from Shanghai, dated yesterday, states that during the last fortnight the total sales of Indian yarns amounted to 2,500 bales, exchange being quoted at Rs. 201 per 100 dollars. The twist market was reported to be generally dull. Owing to a large accumulation of stock, the sales were effected at a reduction of prices. There are 35,000 bales of Indian yarns remaining unsold; of China yarns 40,000 bales; and of Japan 9,000 bales.

CLIVE DURANT, the first of the five accused in the Blackmailing Case, who has been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the next Criminal Sessions, applied to the High Court yesterday to have the commitment quashed on the ground that it was illegal and *ultra vires*. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade rejected the application.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th August 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 139,128 maunds and Rs. 3,752 in the earnings.

THE Select Committee on the Central Provinces Land and Tenancy Acts began their sittings at Simla on (Monday). They have much heavy work before them.

THE syndicates working in connection with the Burma Railway Company will undertake the work of surveying the country beyond the Upper Salween, and they have secured the services of Mr. Bagley, whose name has been closely associated with the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway.

NEWS received from Gulmarg states that Colonel Gordon, who was injured by a fall at polo, is somewhat better, his condition being no longer dangerous.

COLONEL GARTSIDE TIPPING, 1st Bengal Lancers, is the officer of the native cavalry selected for the Transport Committee at Simla. The medical officer will probably be Major Shearer, R. A. M. C., Secretary to Colonel Gore, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer in India.

RAIN fell almost uninterruptedly at Allahabad from early on Thursday morning until early on Monday. Three and a half inches fell in the first two or three hours, and the total amount received duging the four days was 10·98 inches. The total rain received since January 1st is 49·19 inches, or 17·53 inches above the normal total for this period and 8·28 above the normal total for the whole twelve months.

ACCORDING to the "China Mail," the French are evidently to have no end of trouble in connection with their concessions at Kwongchauwan. We hear on good authority that the French cruiser "Duguay Trouin" is tide-bound in the Bay. Several weeks ago the cruiser had some little difficulty in getting over the bar at the entrance to the Bay, and owing to the rapidly shifting nature of this natural barrier, the "Duguay Trouin" is in the somewhat remarkable position of a prisoner in a newly-acquired harbour. The "Duguay Trouin" is the vessel which had trouble with the natives some time ago regarding the purchase of provisions. The commander landed a small party of marines and blue-jackets, took twenty Chinese on board as hostages till provisions were supplied, and then flogged the prisoners before allowing them to go ashore.

THE Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, has addressed a letter to the President of the Corporation in regard to the suggestion that a committee, consisting of a number of representatives nominated by Government and by the Corporation, should be appointed for the discussion and submission of proposals on the subject of the transfer of the Bombay City Police charges to Government in consideration of the transfer of equivalent amounts of Municipal revenue. He states that Government refrained from dealing with the suggestion, pending a final settlement of liabilities on the basis of existing obligations. Government consider that the appointment of such a committee at the present stage would not serve any useful purpose, for whilst they are ready to entertain any carefully weighed proposals for the assignment of Municipal revenue in redemption of all liabilities for Police charges which may satisfy certain essential conditions prescribed by the Government of India, it appears to them and the Government of India that the initiative in making such proposals must rest exclusively with the Corporation. The conditions laid down by the Government of India to which any such scheme must conform are (1) that the revenue to be assigned must be of a permanent character, (2) that it must be free from any claim to Municipal control, and (3) that it must offer capabilities of expansion to meet the certain growth of Police charges in the future.

WITH reference to the paragraph from a Nagasaki paper, we published recently regarding the piebald condition of H.M.S. "Victorious," says a Hongkong paper, we see from Shanghai papers that the appearance of this vessel has been causing a good deal of comment. The N.-C. "Daily News" correspondent at Wei-Hai-Wei says it was generally reported that the "Victorious" was sent to Port Hamilton as a sort of punishment. She had been ordered to change her coat from black to white, but she took an unconscionable time over it. So the word was given to repair to Port Hamilton, get through the work at once, and meet the Admiral at Nagasaki by a given date. This at least is certain, she was for a week or ten days half-red and half-black, and she left Wei-Hai-Wei harbour in that state! Such things will come out. As we intimated last week, the "Victorious" had not changed her coat when she reached Nagasaki. The "China Gazette," commenting on the matter, says: 'Tois question of paint in the navy, we know, is a very serious one, and on a station like the China Station, where the vessels are all white, the Captains and First Lieutenants, who take a pride in their ships, are often put to very heavy individual expense to eke out the shamefully niggardly allowance of paint prescribed by Government, which is never more than half sufficient for keeping the ships in reputable condition.

IT is reported that the inhabitants of the district round Kwang-Chau-Wan, the new French possession on the south coast of China, are showing hostility to the French, and Admiral Bidolliere has telegraphed for reinforcements and money for the construction of fortifications.

WE learn from a despatch to the "Hiogo News" that a collision occurred in the harbour of Yokohama on July 29, between the Canadian Pacific launch and a cargo boat. Miss Simons, a missionary, was killed, and Miss Allen, also a missionary, was slightly injured. Miss Simons was a member of the American Methodist Episcopal Church Mission at Yokohama, and was probably either on her way to the steamer to meet a friend or returning to the shore when this deplorable accident occurred.

MISS MARGARET GEDDES, who had the distinction of being the first woman upon whom the degree of M.D. was conferred by the Edinburgh University, followed up the receipt of this honour on July 30th by marriage. Two or three hours after the brilliant young lady had been "capped" in McEwan Hall by Sir William Muir, she was taking the principal part in the wedding ceremony at Tree St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh. The bridegroom was Mr. Douglas Chalmers Watson, M.B., and thus two "medicos" have become one. Principal Rainy conducted the service, which, from the unique circumstance of the bride's distinction having been conferred so lately, attracted a great deal of interest. Mrs. Watson had had a particularly brilliant career at the University, and everyone will wish her an equally happy life in her new sphere.

IN an article on Lord Salisbury's recent speech in the House of Lords on Chinese railway concessions, the St. Petersburg "Novosti" declares that "it is a mistake for Great Britain to forget too often that if Russia really wished to injure British interests it would be quite possible for her to do so—first of all, in India, whereas she has, on the contrary, concluded a convention with Great Britain which guarantees the latter's Indian possession against all danger from the side of Russia. There cannot be either any question of danger to British interests in China from Russia. We should not be in a position to expel Great Britain from the Chinese markets, and we have no need to do so. Such a danger as this is more threatened by Germany than by us. What, then, have the British to fear? The Manchurian Railway? That only serves as the natural extension of the Trans-Siberian line, and can only benefit Great Britain." It would be a mistake (says the "Daily Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent) to consider the comparatively friendly utterances of the "Novosti" as in any way representative of the feeling in Russian Government circles. The "Novoye Vremya," it is believed, more accurately expresses the opinion dominant in St. Petersburg. This purely Russian organ, ridiculing the recent alarm in England and justifying the action of Russia, concludes by hinting that if England presses on Russia in North China, she will find her difficulties on the Indian front

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TSAR'S PROPOSAL FOR A LASTING PEACE.

OBJECTIONS ALREADY RAISED.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

It is believed the Powers will accept the Tsar's invitation to an International Conference to consider the means for reducing armaments, but much parleying to define the basis of discussion is probable.

The French Press is almost unanimous in declaring that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine must precede any disarmament by France.

The German semi-official papers greet the Tsar's proposals with guarded language, and other German journals discuss the question in a similar way.

The Austrian papers extol the noble aims of His Majesty, though they doubt if they are capable of present realisation.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

AUG. 30.

It now appears certain that H. I. M. the Tsar did not consult any of the Powers before issuing his Note in favour of the reduction of armaments.

A feeling of irritation is expressed in France through not having been consulted on such a question by her ally, which is calculated to prejudice the prospect of the assembling of an International Conference.

It is generally believed that the Tsar personally initiated the proposal for a Peace Conference.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

A great storm on the Nile is delaying the advance of the expedition.

Dervish scouts have been sighted, and it has been ascertained that the enemy occupy Kerreri in some force.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

AFRIKANDER BOND MAJORITY.

AUG. 29.

Further successes in the General elections at the Cape make a small majority for the Afrikander Bond certain.

THE ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

The permanent transfer of the office of Director of the Army Remount Department from Saharanpore to Simla, has been sanctioned.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mr. H. Rees, of the Government Central Press, Simla, succeeds Mr. Jones as Superintendent, Military Department Press.

INCOME TAX ON MILITARY GRATUITIES.

The Government of India have ruled that income tax is not to be levied on the gratuity sanctioned for troops employed on the recent frontier operations in cases of officers who, apart from the receipt of the gratuity, would not be liable to this tax.

GLANDERS IN KABUL.

A serious cattle disease, apparently glanders, is reported to be attacking horses in Kabul.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major G. W. Maxwell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum District, has been granted six months' leave to England on private affairs from 1st October. Major H. T. King, 25th Madras Infantry, will officiate in his absence.

DERAILMENT OF A GOODS TRAIN ON THE E. B. S. RY.

A FIREMAN KILLED.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 30.

An accident resulting in the death of one man and injury to several other railway employes occurred yesterday on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. As an up goods train from Calcutta was crossing over the bank, some two miles from Bogoolah station, it became derailed and collided with a down goods train which was also in motion. The engine of the up goods train capsized, killing a native fireman. The second fireman, guard and driver have been seriously injured and are under medical treatment. The accident is due to the banks having sunk in consequence of heavy rains which have fallen during the past few days. A relief train with Mr. Finney, the manager and other officials went to the scene of disaster. The line is reported to be blocked. News was also received that a culvert near Sonarpore has been washed away by the rains necessitating the transhipment of passengers. The necessary repairs are in hand and will be completed early.

THE PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

POONA, AUG. 30.

Forty-four cases and thirty-nine deaths were recorded in Hubli town on the 27th instant.

The total number of cases up to date is 2,378 and 1,998 deaths. In Bhor State, twenty-four cases and thirteen deaths were recorded yesterday. The Brahmins of Dharwar are establishing a plague hospital for themselves; nearly eight-thousand inhabitants have left the place.

THE IMMERSION OF "GANPATI."

The immersion ceremony of Ganpati, a Hindu deity, passed off quietly. The procession started from Rameshwar's temple about two in the afternoon and wended their way through Sukerwar, Bhudwar and Narayen Peths to the Mulha river near Lakripul where the idols were immersed. The police arrangement under Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was good; Mr. Crofton Assistant Collector and other officials were also present. One hundred and twenty-five idols were immersed on the occasion.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

SECOND DAY.

Several interesting events were contested in connection with the Presidential Assault-at-Arms in the Central Gymnasium, and the preliminary contests in other events were brought off to-day, the finals being left to be fought out on Friday and Saturday.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet contests, open to British Infantry and Volunteers, brought out 15 competitors no Volunteers have been entered in the tournament this year. Sergeant O'Gorman, Commissariat Department, won the prize presented by General Hogg and also the silver medal presented by the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament London. Color Sergeant Lawton, King's Own, won the second prize. The similar event for natives 1st prizes: silver medal, won by Naik Nur Khan 2nd Grenadiers; Naik Bulbhader Sukel, 23rd Rifles, 2nd prize.

In Bayonet vs. Sword 12 competed; 1st prize won by Corporal Squires Durham Light Infantry; Staff Sergeant O'Gorman, 2nd prize; Color Sergeant Lawton Kings Own, 3rd prize. The similar event for natives; 1st prize won by Sapper Chandesing, and also the silver medal; Naik Bedal Pasad 2nd prize.

In the Bayonet combats by teams of Infantry for British troops four regiments competed, namely, the Royal Irish Rifles, Royal Irish Regiment, Durham Light Infantry, and King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. In the first round the Royal Irish Rifles beat the Royal Irish Regiment, and the Durhams beat the Yorkshire. In the final the Durhams beat the Royal Irish Rifles and won the prize. The teams were composed of eight men, the Durhams being coached by Corporal Squires and the Rifles by Sergeant O'Gorman. Both showed excellent form and fought well, the Rifles being eventually defeated by one man.

In the similar event for natives five teams competed, namely, the Bombay Sappers and Miners, 14th and 19th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 28th Bombay Pioneers. The prize was won by the 2nd Grenadiers.

There were eight events to be contested on the race course but six only were fought out, two events being put off owing to the ground being wet. In the heads and posts, Lance Corporal Orr, 20th Hussars, obtained 14 points, Private Brown, 20th Hussars, Corporal Oheine, L. Battery, and Gunner Wilding, all made 11 points. They remained for the finals. In the similar event for natives Naik Shaik Rahiman, 4th Cavalry, Duffedar Khan Mahomed, 2nd Lancers, Malik Muzaffer Khan, 4th Cavalry, and Naik Wariam Sing, 1st Bombay Lancers, remained for the finals.

In the riding and jumping competition by sections seven sections competed and four sections remained to fight out the finals: namely, 2nd section, Light Battery (63 points); 1st section, 16th Field Battery (60 points): 2nd section 16th Field Battery (57 points); and 1st section, 1st Field Battery (50 points.)

In lemon-cutting, Sergeant Bradley, L. Battery made 8 points and won the first prize; Gunner Wilding, L. Battery with 6 points won the second. In the similar event for natives, the 1st prize was won by Naik Shaik Rahiman, 4th Bombay Cavalry who scored 11 points and Kote Duffedar Madin Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry, second with 8 points.

CRICKET IN POONA.

LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN vs. KATHIAWAR TEAM.

The match was resumed to-day, and when the fact was known, that Ranjitsinjhi was batting, it brought out quite a large crowd early in the day; some hundreds of Hindus, and many European ladies, and gentlemen, but unfortunately the weather was against the game, which had to be stopped twice. Ranjitsinjhi played a splendid game, and considering the state of the wicket he made 68, before Greig bowled him. The steady play of Hemo, and Ranjitsinjhi pulled the match out of the fire, the team making 164. Lord Sandhursts eleven went in just before five for the second innings, and concluded a minute or two before the bell rung for 74. The match was drawn for Lord Sandhurst's, team. Bond played well, and Deas bowled throughout in capital style. Lord Sandhurst fielded well for his side. Bapasola, Billimoria, Aghad, all fielded well for Katheawar. Shivshankar bowled in terrible form, takng nearly all the wickets.

GANESHKHIND

	FIRST INNINGS		SECOND INNINGS.
Capt Greig, c Ranjitsinghi, b Shivshanker	30	b Shivshanker	10
Mr Bond, c Oghad, b Shivshanker	58	c Bapasola, b Shivshanker	5
Mr Deas	45	b Shivshanker	0
Mr Sale, b Ranjitsinghi	8	l-b-w, b shivshanker	3
Mr Sprot, c Billimoria, b shivshankar	12	c Agas, b Ranjitsingh	25
Surgeon Major Martin, run out	2	c McCausland, b Ranjitsingh	15
Mr Brogan, c Bapasola, b Shivshankur	5	c Bapasola, b Shivshanker	1
Major Bythell, c Billimoria, b Shivshankar	0	c Wood, b Shivshanker	9
Mr Young, not out	6	b Shivshanker	7
Lord Sandhurst, c Billimoria, b Shivshankar	0	b Shivshanker	0
Mr Wilmot, c Oghad, b Shivshankar	0	not out	2
Extras	18	Extras	6
Total	85	Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Prince Ranjinghi	31	13	55	1		16	5	22	2
Shivshankar	32	3	7	66		16	5	33	8
Billimoria	8	7	4	10					
Shivlal	6	1	17	0					
Hemo	5	2	6	0					
Bapasola	5	1	13	0					

KATHIAWAR

FIRST INNINGS

Muljee, run out	1
Oghad, c Young, b Sale	1
Shivlal, b Deas	4
Billimoria, b Deas	24
Prince Ranjitsinghi, b Greig	68
Ashby, c Young, b Greig	2
Bapasola, b Deas	2
Hemo, c Greig, b Deas	44
McCausland, b Deas	0
Wood, b Deas	3
Shivshanker, not out	11
Extras	4
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Deas	36	12	79	6
Sale	16	7	24	1
Greig	19	4	47	2
Bythell	2	0	10	0

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, the day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here the day before yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Goo 1 Bhownuggur	2 25-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CRICKET AT AHMEDABAD.

A CRICKET match was played on the Sabarmati ground, the day before yesterday between the Ahmedabad Morning Star Club and an eleven representing the Sabarmati Railway Team. The game commenced exactly at 11 o'clock on a rather soft wicket, when Mr. Reid, the captain of the home team winning the toss, elected to send his opponents in. The Morning Star scored 80 runs in the 1st innings, of which Kothawalla and Jehangir Cama (captain) contributed 37 and 18 runs respectively in good form. Next followed the home team, which, through the effective bowling of Cama and Stranger, could put together 27 runs only. Except Edoo, who entered into double figures (15), all the rest did but little towards raising the score. The visitors again went for the second time, and at the fall of 6 wickets for runs declared their innings closed. The home team had thus to score 100 runs for a tie, and had not an uphill game before them. They, however, set off still worse in the 2nd innings with only to their credit. They were thus beaten by morning Star by 76 runs on the result of both innings. The fielding of the visitors was exceptionally good, especially the wicket keeping of Messrs. Sw[illegible] med and the point keeping of Auladali. Feiz Meh[illegible]iney and Shiveright bowled well for the home team. The following are the scores:—

	1st Innings.		2nd innings.
Kaikubad, b S[illegible]	winey 0	to bat	
Kothawalla, no[illegible]	out 37	b Swiney	2
Feiz-Mehmed, [illegible]	c Swiney (ju-		
nior), b Swiney	[illegible]ba, b Swiney	9	b Swiney 13
Stranger, c Ragha[illegible]	0	c Swiney, b Shiveright	5
J D Cama, b Shiva[illegible]	ight 18	b Swiney	16
Auladali, b Swiney	[illegible] 0	b Swiney	0
Dhunjishaw, b Swin[illegible]	ey 2	to bat	
Abdul Gutar, b Shiva[illegible]	ight 4	b Shiveright	5
Merazban, b Swiney	3	not out	1
Phyroshaw, c and b Sh[illegible]	iveright 0	to bat	
Ratanji, c and b Shiveri[illegible]	ght 0	to bat	
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total	80	Total	47

SABARMATI TEAM.

	1st innings.		2nd innings.
Fernandes, b Cama	1	l-b-w b Stranger	9
Edoo, b Stranger	15	c Auladali, b Stranger	0
Raghoba, b Cama	1	not out	0
Swiney, b Cama	0	b Stranger	0
P Magee, b Stranger	0	b Stranger	0
Read, b Cama	3	b Stranger	0
Bamanshaw, run out	0	b Cama	0
Shiveright, c Dhunjishaw, b Cama	1	and b Stranger	0
D Magee, not out	0	Cama	3
C Swiney, c Merazban, b Stranger	0	Cama	7
Oliver, c Auladali, b Cama	0	Cama	1
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	27	Total	24

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 12.

A DISCUSSION is going on in the columns of the "Statist" between Lord Farrer and Mr. T. Lloyd on the vexed question whether it is gold appreciation or silver depreciation which has caused the divergence in the relative values of the two metals. In his latest contribution to the controversy Mr Lloyd admits that the stability in the purchasing power of silver when compared with commodities is certainly surprising, considering that Germany and the United States, followed since by many other countries, have demonitised the metal, and that the new mines, especially in the United States, have been enormously productive. But the statistics are unanswerable, and they prove that silver and commodities have both fallen proportionately in gold, and, therefore, relatively to one another continue to have the same value. It was gold which rose in purchasing power. All the evidence available goes to prove that in the silver-using countries, and particularly in India, silver bought as much commodities in 1893 as in 1873. And the experience of Europe confirms the evidence. The neglect of the Herschell Committee to properly investigate this most important branch of the inquiry, for which it was appointed, leaves us without statistics, which would be conclusive as well as most instructive. It is to be hoped that the Committee now sitting will not follow the bad example of the Herschell Committee, but will ascertain as far as is possible what is now and what has been the purchasing power of silver in India. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the Government of India, which has been complaining so long and so loudy of the depreciation of silver, has never produced a single document to show that the purchasing power of silver has fallen; whereas almost all the independent testimony that reaches us goes to show that there has been exceedingly little change in prices. Of course, extraordinary circumstances, like the opening up of a hitherto remote country by a railway, have very materially affected local prices, but Mr. Lloyd says he is dealing with the wholesale prices in the great markets, and not with local conditions.

Dealing with the no less controversial question "who gains and loses by a fall in exchange" Mr. Lloyd holds that the appreciation of gold has inflicted loss upon the debtor classes of all kinds in gold-using countries, while it has benefited the creditor classes, in so far as they have been able to enforce their claims. Notoriously the landowning classes in this country have been compelled to make great abatements in rents, and thus one large class of creditors has suffered with the debtors. Consumers have likewise benefited as consumers, though they may have suffered as debtors. From 1873 to 1893, silver did not depreciate compared with commodities. Still less did it depreciate in India, where it was the standard of value and the circulating medium. Rupee prices remained practically the same all through the period. The fall in exchange has been brought about solely by the appreciation of gold, and it is the gold-using countries consequently that have suffered. If, for example, an American exporter sent cotton or wheat to this country which in 1873 would have fetched £111, and in 1893 actually gave him only £68, he had no compensation except this, that he could buy in this country as much of other commodities for his £68 as he could have purchased for the £111 in 1873. On the other hand, the Indian exporter who sent either wheat or cotton to this country, and obtained in 1893 only £68 for what he would have got £111 in 1873, obtained an immense compensation, owing to the fact that he had not to make his payments of any kind in India in gold. Inasmuch as the Indian currency had remained stationary in value, the £68 not only bought as much of other commodities in England as £111 did 20 years before, which was true in the case of the American exporter, but, likewise, the £68 sterling gave him practically as much silver as he would have got in 1873. The stability of the value of the rupee maintained prices practically the same in India, while all the gold-using countries suffered as explained above. The Government of India, all the great railway and other industrial companies, all merchants and other traders, and indeed, all private individuals who had to make payments in gold in Europe, of course suffered because of the appreciation of gold, just as did the backward European countries which are either bankrupt or in distressed circumstances, like Greece, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and so on; and just as Chili and Japan are now beginning to suffer. Similarly, the consumers in India of European commodities suffered somewhat. Everybody who has studied the course of trade in the Far East during the past quarter of a century is aware how difficult it has been to get up local prices to compensate for the appreciation of gold. Still, local prices have been raised, and undoubtedly, therefore, the consumers of European commodities have suffered more or less. But the consumers of European commodities, speaking broadly, are Europeans, and they are such a mere handful that they hardly count when we are considering the welfare of hundreds of millions of people.

Commenting on the remarks of a Hindu financier as given in the *Times* last week by the writer on Indian Affairs the *Statist* declares it will be a strange irony of policy if the Indian Government, by its mad currency experiment, brings together in one great political combination the native princes and the Europeanised would-be democrats of India. The native princes are divided by so many interests, so many traditions, so many family and race animosities, that it is difficult to believe that a real combination can be formed. Yet we must not overlook how immense is the interest of these princes in the question at issue. And if once the princes are united, it is to be recollected that they dispose of a large and powerful military force, and that they have in their treasuries vast accummulations of gold, silver, and precious stones. A combination of the princes, then, if it takes place, may become a very grave political event as well as a serious annoyance to the officials of India. The "Statist" admits that as it has predicted that political danger would follow the closing of the mints, it may attach more importance to this movement than it deserves. At all events, it earnestly hopes that the movement, whether it be serious or not, will not have evil political consequences.

The table that has been published by one of the financial papers showing the amount of gold produced during July from the Mysore group of mines, seemed at first sight a little disappointing, inasmuch as the total of 34,667 oz. was smaller than the yield of either of the two preceding months. As a matter of fact, however, the falling off was more than explained by the fortuitous additions to the May and June returns of the Mysore Company. In the former month 5,270 oz. of gold were obtained from old plates, sands, &c., and in the latter the dismantling of the No. 1 mill yielded 1,236 oz. In reality, therefore, the July total was distinctly satisfactory, more especially as the Nundydroog Company is still suffering from the effects of the flooding of the mine which occurred in February last. Apart from the favourable circumstances already referred to, the progress of the Mysore Company has fully justified the cheerful anticipations raised by the directors at the last annual meeting; for the value of the gold obtained in the first half of the current year was nearly £317,000, as compared with £231,120 in the corresponding period of last year—an increase of, roughly, £86,000. On the whole, then, the prospects of the five Indian dividend-paying gold mines are full of encouragement, and especially those of the Mysore and Champion Reef Companies; for while the Nundydroog dividend will temporarily be reduced and those of the Ooregum and Coromandel Companies can only be moderate, there is the practical assurance that the Mysore and its offshoot will increase their distributions this year as compared with last. Taking the dividends for the twelve months to date, the yields at present prices are shown in the following table:—

	Issued capital.	Year's dividend, per cent.	Price.	Yield, per cent.
Champion Reef*	£220,000	105	£1 15-16	10 3-4
Coromandel	120 000	20	2 3-8	8 1-2
Mysore*	250,000	125	5 1-8	12 1-4
Nundydroog	220,000	40	4	10
Ooregum	109,521	12 1-2	3 5-16	3 1-4
Do. Pref.	145,000	22 1-2	3 7-8	5 3-4

*10s. shares.

On the assumption that for the current year the Champion Reef pays 125 per cent., the return upon shares purchased at yesterday's quotation would be over 12 1-2 per cent., while on the assumption that the Mysore distributes 150 per cent. the yield would not be much less than 15 per cent. In any case, investors have the satisfaction of knowing that the Mysore group of mines are honestly and efficiently managed and directed, and that, whatever may happen, they will have a fair run for their money.

The Bank return this week is devoid of any special feature of interest. There has been an addition to the public deposits of £444,200, while the "other" deposits have decreased by £719,552, and, the market having apparently repaid more than it has borrowed, the "other" securities show a further diminution of £609,688. Including a net influx of gold from abroad on balance of £15,000, the stock of coin and bullion increased by £33,995, and this, with a concurrent contraction in the active note circulation of £318,505, benefited the reserve to the extent of £352,500, which, with lessened liabilities, raised its proportion thereto nearly 1 per cent. at 45·42 against 44·50 per cent. a week ago.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton have just issued their annual review of the tea industries of India and Ceylon. Their remarks are preceded by a diagram showing the fall in the average price of British-grown tea; also the variations in the value of the rupee, and the approximate return in rupees to the tea planter at the various rates of exchange, from the year 1886 to the present time. The report continues:—"On broad lines it may be said that tea is produced in silver currency and paid for in gold currency. In other words, a certain very large percentage of the price obtained for the article has to be converted into rupees, in which the producing expenses are paid. The higher the gold value of the rupee, the fewer rupees will the seller of Indian and Ceylon produce get for his sterling price; for when the rupee is worth 1s. 4d. the £ sterling exchanges for only 15 rupees, while it exchanges for 20 when the rupee is worth only 1s. The industries are now of such vast magnitude that a rise of 1d. in the exchange means a difference of more than £400,000 sterling to the producers. The artificial value recently given to the rupee by the closing of the mints by the Government of India handicaps the growers of India and Ceylon in their competition with their rivals in other tea-producing countries whose currency is ruled by natural laws. The rupee fell steadily from 1886 to 1888 There was a very slight recovery in 1889, and a rapid rise in 1890, which was due to the passing of the Sherman Act by the United States Congress in that year. A heavy fall took place in 1891, and continued until 1895, when the rupee went as low as 1s. 1 5-8d. for the average of the year. Then, at last, the closing of the mints began to tell, and the gold value of the rupee rose gradually to 1s. 2 1-2d. in 1896 and 1s. 3 1-2d in 1897. In the diagram is a line showing the silver equivalent of the London average price of the tea, and this shows how great an injury has been inflicted on these industries by the closing of the Indian mints. For a few years previous to 1896 the producer had been able to combat the almost persistent fall in the London average price of Indian and Ceylon Tea by the decline in the value of the rupee, and, notwithstanding a fall off nearly 20 per cent. in the London market price, he received an increased number of rupees for his produce. Since 1895 the planter has not only had to face still lower markets, but has received a less number of rupees for his local expenditure in proportion to the rise in exchange which has taken place, and although the fall in the London price was only about 6 per cent., the fall in the remitting power amounted to a figure approaching 20 per cent. What is true of tea is, of course, true of all Indian produce. Everything that has to be raised in India and Ceylon and sold abroad is injuriously affected in precisely the same way as tea. China is not handicaped in this way, for the Chinese Government has not yet either adopted the gold standard or employed methods for giving a fictitious value to the dollar.

If European skill and capital are applied, not only to producing all the things which China is capable of growing, but also to the manufacturing, say, of cotton, the circular mournfully asks what will become of the competing industries in India, and what will be the effect, not only upon the mass of the population, but upon the revenues? A great depression of the industries, it need hardly be said, would very seriously reduce the tax-paying capabilities of all persons engaged in them. The question of exchange is thus a most vital one for the tea producer of India and Ceylon, and when agitating for his grievances to be remedied he should draw attention to the vast amount of good that the industries have done in the past, by opening up what would otherwise be waste land, and thus giving employment to about 1,000,000 natives. He should point out the fact that the £35,000,000, which are estimated as having been laid out, was attracted on the belief that the enterprise would never be unfairly handicapped by the Government of the country; and that during the last year further extensions of cultivation have been greatly curtailed by the distrust created in the management of the monetary affairs of the country. The Indian and Ceylon tea producer does not, however, feel the whole of the disadvantage in which he is placed against his rivals by the disparity in the silver exchange, as China tea has to bear certain internal and export duties; besides which there is some slight loss in converting 'silver' into copper cash, in which part of the producing charges are paid in that country. It is beyond question that the fall in the average price of tea is due primarily to the fact of supplies being in excess of demand. Owing to the amount of land planted during the last three or four years that will be coming into bearing this state of things may continue for a time. Thus the proper course open to producers is to turn their attention to new outlets. "With the aid of outside markets increasing supplies have been absorbed. The annual increases, amounting in the aggregate to about 100,000,000lb., have since 1890 been absorbed by the displacement of China or the increased use of tea in this country and abroad. The actual increase in the use of British-grown tea is distinctly satisfactory, so far as it goes; but in face of further increases in supplies and the small margin of profit left to the producer, the demand will have to be made to continue, if possible, without further concessions in prices. Both the Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations are doing good work in opening up new markets; but they will require more support from the planters, as their difficulties are increasing instead of diminishing. The chief difficulty is again the fictitious value at which the wage-paying rupee is kept. It is in the endeavour to open up the important markets of Russia and America, representing some 150,000,000lb. to 200,000,000lb. of tea annually, that the difference in exchange tells so severely in favour of the China article. The sympathies of the consumers of tea in the United Kingdom have naturally been with their own kith and kin producing the article in their own colonies; but there is no such sympathy with British-grown tea in many other countries. Consequently, in foreign markets Ceylon and Indian teas have to rely entirely on their merits.

From the statistics given by Mr. Acting-Consul-General Forster in his report on the trade of Yokohama in 1897, it appears that the shipping entering the port during that year showed an increase of 234 vessels and 137,478 tons over the totals for 1896. In spite, however, of this increase, British shipping showed a decrease of 62 vessels and 61,227 tons, whereas Japanese shipping increased by 300 vessels and 170,792 tons. The greater portion of the increase was in steamers, of which 1,675 entered the port in 1897 against 1,394 in 1896. The expansion in Japanese steam navigation is most remarkable, and is mainly due to the energetic extension of its business by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), which has now regular monthly communication with Europe, the United States, Australia, and Bombay, in addition to lines to Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Vladivostock.

ARRIVAL OF A PILGRIM VESSEL.

THE s. s. Jubeda, Commander J. Tyndal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she left on the 18th instant with 345 pilgrims on board. During the voyage, three hajzies died from natural causes and one committed suicide by jumping over board through insanity. On the arrival of the vessel in port, Surgeon-Captain W.E. Jennings, Health Officer of the Port, visited the steamer and there being four cases of measles on board, he ordered the patients to be removed to the infectious hospital at Mahaluxmi, for treatment. The remainder of the pilgrims were vaccinated on board and their clothing washed before they were allowed to land. The vessel was ordered to be thoroughly disinfected. The Jubeda, experienced fresh monsoon from 14 N. 52 L. to 16 N. and 60 L. from thence moderate to light monsoon.

RAJSAHIB AMARSINHJI of Vankaner, a young Indian Prince who is sojourning in England for educational purposes, is paying a visit to Sheffield. The Prince is accompanied by Mr. F. de B. Hancock, I.S.C.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	3	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	3	17
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	
	Dongri	5	1	
C	Market	0	0	21
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Managon	1	0	24
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	5	0	
	Kamatipura	2	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	1	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	4	4	10
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	1a	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	23
	Dariasthan		2	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Madunpura		2	
	Kapole & Lad Joint		1	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	32	26	108
	Total plague deaths to date	31,404	26,951	
	Same date last year	9	5	101

a Found on road (in C ward Duncan road).

There were 2 plague cases reported within the Bandora Municipal District on the 28th instant.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

The statistical returns on Friday showed another clean bill, no fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths being reported to the Health Officer. The general death-rate of the city was 52, as compared with 49 of the five previous years.

INOCULATIONS.

Dr. Gopal Chander Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Western Bengal Circle, who was specially deputed to learn the work of inoculation in Calcutta, has rejoined his apointment owing to there being no operations performed of late in the city.

THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Bannerman, the Health Officer of Calcutta, whose services were lent by the Madras Government for plague duty in Bengal, has been summoned to rejoin his appointment, as the plague has broken out in Bangalore and the adjoining districts of Madras, where he is urgently wanted. His successor will be nominated from a roll of three medical officers whose names are now before the Government.—"Englishman." (Monday.)

PLAGUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

KODAIKANAL.—The patient is almost convalescent. No other cases.

Guntakal.—Of the 3 patients, 1 the platform-cooly, died on 19th. The other 2 cases are progressing. On the 23rd a suspicious sudden death occurred in the house of a Muhammadan contractor outside the Railway compound, and a boy, a relative of the deceased, was found with symptoms of plague. He was removed to the plague camp and the other inmates of the house segregated. He has since died. The brother of a brakesman from Bangalore has been attacked.

Yallyanellore, near Tiruvallam, North Arcot District.—The widow of the deceased Madras Railway porter is still under treatment.

Cuddapah.—Two passengers travelling from Baroda to Ramnad were detained and segregated on the 20th, as they had fever with enlarged lymphatic glands of the groin. The District Medical and Sanitary officer considers the cases to be not plague.

Bangalore.—From 19th to 21st August, there were 6 seizures and 2 deaths. On 23rd, 2 seizures, on 24th 2 deaths.

Note.—Plague inspection stations have been ordered at Hidupur and Guntakal in the Anantapur District and at Pakala in the North Arcot District Outward trains from Bangalore to both Jalarpet and Guntakal will be examined, the former at Bangalore Cantonment station and the other at Yesvantpur.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

RANGERS vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE return match between these teams was played on Saturday evening on the ground of Calcutta Rangers, who scored an easy victory by three goals to nothing. The ground was sloppy and rendered good play out of the question. The Association played one man short in the first half, while shortly after the interval, Mallite, their full-back, was disabled and compelled to retire; so that they were handicapped. The home team, whose combination and passing were good, had the best of the exchanges in both periods. In the first half Cooper, who played a dashing game with Powell, Sullivan, and Templeton, notched the first point in capital style, while up to the interval the remainder of the score was put in by Sullivan and Hooley. The latter player, owing to the slippery condition of the ground, missed scoring on more than one occasion. The home team were again without the services of their brilliant centre forward, Hill, who was up-country. This victory over the Association entitles Calcutta Rangers to second honours in the League competition.

The Association started the game from the end, and after some desultory play in mid-field, the forwards of the home team drove down and troubled the visitors. Hooley shot at goal, but the ball went wide; another shot followed shortly after with no better result. The Association transferred play, but the home backs quickly responded, and some good passing was witnessed in mid-field on both sides. The home forwards broke away and Cooper sent in a pretty shot, which beat Bennett. Up and down play followed, and Powell from the right wing narrowly missed scoring from a difficult angle. Calcutta Rangers continued to press, and Cooper was within an ace of adding to the score. Before half time was called the Association was compelled to play on the defensive, but the shooting of the home team was not particularly good. On crossing ends, Calcutta Rangers again assumed the aggressive, and Sullivan scored the second point in good style. After this the Association attacked the Rangers goal which looked in danger. The backs cleverly cleared, and once more the ball was re-transferred, Cooke narrowly missing a goal shortly after from a penalty kick. The third goal was added by Hooley.

THE "Vossiche Zeitung" expresses the opinion that threats of England against Russia are hardly to be taken seriously. It believes that, whether in China of Persia, if Russia becomes more defiant, the Cabinet of St. James's would finally give way. Russia, it says, has learned by experience that there is little harm in English paper bullets.

MR. FRANK T. MARZIALS, upon whom the vacant Accountant-Generalship of the Forces has been conferred, has frequently been employed on special work by the Secretary of State, and is one of the Assistant Financial Secretaries to the War Office. The value of the Accountant-Generalship is £1,500 a year and allowances. It is interesting to note (says the *Daily News*) that the permanent staff of the Government offices includes a good many well-known men of letters. In particular there seems to be an affinity between trade and letters. Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Gosse, and Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse are all in the Board of Trade. Mr. Benjamin Kidd and Mr. W. M. Rossetti used to be at Somerset House. D. G. Rossetti, by-the-way, at one crisis in his career, narrowly escaped being a telegraph clerk instead of an artist. The Post Office absorbed for many years the superfluous energies of Anthony Trollope. The India Office has not, so far as we know, any direct successor to Charles Lamb and the Mills; but it has a scholar in Sir George Birdwood.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF PLAGUE CHARGES IN BOMBAY.

PORT TRUST OBJECTIONS.

As stated in our columns some weeks ago the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have addressed a letter to Government strongly objecting to the proposal made by Mr. Snow that 20 per cent of the cost of plague operations should be charged to the Trustees. Mr. Dumayne the Secretary, writes under date August 2nd:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Trustees to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 297, dated 18th March 1898, forwarding for an expression of their views, a letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation, No. 11907, dated 4th March 1898, in which it is proposed that the Trust should for reasons stated contribute a sum of 6 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses incurred and still to be incurred by the Municipality on plague operations.

2. I am to say that the respective functions of the Municipality and the Trust are clearly defined by law. It devolves on the former to take "measures for preventing and checking the spread of "dangerous diseases. Such measures, on the other hand are entirely foreign to the purposes for which the, Trust was constituted, the Trustees' powers being limited to undertakings necessary for the accommodation of the trade and shipping. The expenses of previous epidemics of dangerous diseases such as small-pox and cholera have therefore been invariably borne by the Municipality. No claim has previously been made for assistance from the Trustees' revenues on the ground that the maintenance of a good state of health in the City benefited the trade of the port, and apparently the only reason

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A draft of a Bill for making better provisions for the prevention of Adulteration of Ghee and the suppression of fraudulent practices in the trade of Ghee.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the prevention of adulteration of Ghee, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the trade of Ghee, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called "The Prevention of Adulteration of Ghee Act, 1898." It shall come into force in the City of Bombay from and after the first day of—

In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "Adulterated Ghee" means Ghee adulterated with animal fat, or with any other substance exclusively derived from milk, calculated to deteriorate its quality. "Commissioner" means the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. "License" means a license granted under this Act, and "Licensee" means the holder of such license.

CHAPTER II.

Preparation, Importation, Possession, and Sale of Ghee.

1. No person shall either prepare, import by sea or land, possess, offer, or expose for sale Ghee for human consumption within the limits of the City of Bombay except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license to be granted by the Commissioner in this behalf.

2. The Commissioner may, on application grant, without charging any fee therefor, a license for the preparation, importation, possession, or sale of Ghee for human consumption to any person within the limits of the City of Bombay.

He may cancel or suspend such license for any breach of the conditions of the license. Each such license shall specify,—(*a*) The name of the person to whom it is granted; (*b*) The period for which the license is to remain in force; and shall be in such form and contain such conditions as the Commissioner, from time to time, prescribes. A register of licenses granted under this Act shall be kept in the office of the Commissioner.

3. The Commissioner may from time to time make rules for regulating and licensing the importation, preparation, possession, and sale of Ghee for human consumption within the limits of the City of Bombay.

4. No person shall, within the limits of the city of Bombay prepare, import, possess or sell Ghee for human consumption except the licensee or his agents.

5. Whoever prepares, imports, or possesses for sale or offers for sale for human consumption within the limits of the City of Bombay without previously obtaining a license in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or after the license has been cancelled or suspended shall be fined two hundred rupees.

CHAPTER III.

Appointment and duties of officers.

6. The Local Government may appoint such and so many officers, to be called "Inspectors of Ghee," as shall from time to time, appear expedients.

7. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Ghee to suppress the preparation, importation, or possession of Ghee intended to be sold within the limits of the City of Bombay, for human consumption by persons not duly licensed under this Act, and to examine the Ghee imported, prepared, or possessed for the purpose aforesaid, by the licensee for ascertaining whether it has been adulterated as defined by this Act.

8. In execution of the said duty it shall be lawful for an Inspector of Ghee at all times, under a search warrant from any Presidency Magistrate, to enter any building, or enclosure, within which he has reasons to believe that adulterated Ghee has been deposited or exposed for sale for human consumption.

9. It shall be lawful for an Inspector of Ghee to seize and detain any Ghee which he believes, or has reason to believe, to have been adulterated and exposed for sale for human consumption, and give the same into the custody of a police officer.

10. Every police officer shall be bound to assist an Inspector of Ghee in seizing and detaining such Ghee.

11. Every Inspector who shall seize and detain any Ghee under the provisions of section 9 of this Act, shall, within three days from the date of the seizure, apply for and obtain a summons from a Presidency Magistrate calling upon the person in whose possession the Ghee was found to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under this Act.

12. If, upon the hearing the person summoned, the magistrate is satisfied the Ghee seized and detained under the provisions of section 9 of this Act, was adulterated and was intended for sale for human consumption he shall convict the offender and sentence him to pay a fine of five hundred rupees and order that the Ghee be confiscated and disposed of in such a manner as he may think proper.

13. In a prosecution under this Act it shall be no defence to allege:—

(*a*) that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the Ghee found in his possession, or sold by him; or that the Ghee sold by him was of the same nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser; or (*c*) that the purchaser bought it after satisfying himself as to the nature, substance or quality; or (*d*) that the purchaser at the time he bought it said that he bought it not for human consumption; or (*e*) that he was merely a carrier or bailee of the Ghee found in his possession.

Bar of action.—No action shall lie against Government, the Commissioner, or his subordinates for damages for any act *bona fide*, as defined by Act X of 1898, done or ordered to be done by them in pursuance of this Act.

EXPLANATION.

This Bill has been based on the lines of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, 1878. It provides for the free issue of licenses to dealers in Ghee.

2. It extends only to the City of Bombay. In places beyond the limits of the City the ordinary provisions of section 272 of the Indian Penal Code are, it is considered, sufficient for dealing with fraudulent practices in the trade of Ghee.

3. In view to the efficient working of the new law, it is proposed to empower the Local Government to appoint officers to be called "Inspectors of Ghee," to be placed under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner.

4. Section 12 of this Bill is in some respects, a reproduction of sub-section 4 of the Bill already published in the local official *Gazette*.

Lastly, the Bill provides punishment for unlicensed preparation of Ghee within the limits of the City of Bombay. The reason is this: A very large quantity of butter is daily imported into the city from the Deccan and the Gujrat districts by the two railways. Dealers in Ghee, purchase, it is believed, the butter so imported and convert it into Ghee, admixturing it with animal fat or other substance not exclusively derived from milk. If this process were not made penal the Act would, when passed, be little better than a dead letter. Hence the necessity for making even the preparation of Ghee punishable under the Act.—Yours, &c.,

A MOFUSSIL CORRESPONDENT.

Ratnagiri, Aug. 22.

THE SHANGHAI WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONGST CHINESE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Shanghai on 1st August, says:—As we stated briefly on Saturday night traffic has been going on for some days over considerably more than half the length of the new Shanghai-Woosung railway, and there is now no doubt that by the end of the current Chinese moon (10-day is the 14th day) the whole line will be completed and in working order. Yesterday trains were actually run from the Woosung Creek to the station at the new Rifle Butt, when a few foreigners availed themselves of an informal invitation from some of the Chinese officials connected with the enterprise to enjoy the novelty of a ride over the iron-road. The entire foreign staff of the line was there, with the exception of Mr. P. Hildebrand, and two or three ladies were also of the party. A passenger carriage was coupled on for the accommodation of the visitors and several trips were made in the course of the day between Woosung and Kongwan, the big locomotive that was used serving at the same time to propel a number of long bogie waggons filled with rails, sleepers and other materials to the points where they were wanted. The excitement of the Chinese both at Woosung and Kongwan was a sight to remember. All day long there were immense crowds at each point, and we are informed that this has been the case ever since a locomotive made its first appearance on the line, about a week ago. Throngs of country-people have been collected at each end morning, noon, and night, and almost all night long, to see the novel monster glide by with a snort like a steam-boat,—for the American locomotive of the type employed has not the shrill familiar whistle of the railway engine in England, but rather a hoarse, deep blast like that of a fog horn. Work in the field's around Kongwan and Woosung in fact has been practically suspended since first the trains began to run, the rustics in the neighbourhood abandoning all their customary avocations to gape and marvel at this strange contrivance of the foreign devil, which goes puffing and smoking through their quiet plantations. Amongst the crowd at Kong-wan yesterday there was one venerable old lady, who, in the intervals of waiting for the train, drew a large audience around her to listen to the garrulous tales she told of the former railway, that ran for so short a time over almost the same ground, of the dreadful havoc it played with the *Jungshul*, and of the gallant manner in which the country-people encountered the 'fiery dragon,' slew him, and obliterated the iron pathway he had made for himself through the fields. She predicted a similar termination to this second visitation of the resuscitated monster, for she was firmly convinced that the engine now running is a reincarnation of the one whose overthrow she witnessed so many years ago; and she continued to exhort the bystanders to act as their fathers did when the dragon first made its appearance in their midst. But those who heard her seemed to take too much interest at present in the doings of the so-called dragon to be inclined to hostilities, and every time the engine came up the air was filled with 'hi-yahs,' and the strongest exclamation of wonder and admiration which the native vocabulary can furnish.—"China Gazette."

PECULATION IN THE OOREGAUM MINE.

THE JUDGMENT.

SCATHING REMARKS.

WE are glad to find from the full copy of the judgment in the Hoskin case, lying before us, that Mr. Hume-Wright, the Magistrate at Kolar, has spoken out fearlessly, and has denounced in unmeasured terms the system of perquisites that was followed by Hoskin, the ex-Reduction Officer of the Ooregaum Mine. A gold-mine is a serious business, where a man who has a sort of unchecked handling of gold can thieve wholesale, and shareholders in the Ooregaum Mine will, with mixed feelings, read some of the remarks passed by Mr. Wright in the course of his judgment. We have no room to give the judgment in full; but we give a few passages here and there:—

In the course of his business of assaying he (the Reduction Officer at Ooregaum) takes samples from each bar of gold produced; the actual amount of gold so taken is left to the discretion and honesty of the accused, and it is not shewn by any evidence what this amount is. . . .

The result of the assay is a bit of pure gold which has various technical names such as bead, fillet, cornet, according to the form it is in; this fragment is alleged by accused to be his perquisite.

For the last 10 years during his employment in Ooregaum Mine, he has accumulated these beads, and between the 11th and 13th July, 1898, he sold the accumulations amounting to about 60 tolahs, or 21 3-4 ozs. for Rs. 1,150. . . . The average number of bars produced per month for the last 10 years is 30, consequently allowing two bullion assays a month for 10 years at half a gramme or 8 grains per assay, the quantity of gold obtained by accused accumulating the bullion assay bead would be about 4ozs., this fact alone is obviously inconsistent with the defence set up that the accused sold only the assay beads, . . . But there are other facts which point to the conclusion that accused helped himself and others to gold exclusive of the assay bead. . . .

Accused has to account for 10ozs. 12dwts. of Ooregaum mine gold which he sold as well as 5dwts. he gave to first prosecution witness, Mr. Bennetts, and 1-4 to half an oz. to Mr. Collins, the former Superintendent, and presumably similar quantities to Superintendent Hambley and assistant cashier, first defence witness Mr. Kendal. . . .

I will now consider for a moment the alleged custom of assayers taking the bullion assay beads as

PERQUISITES,

A perquisite (derived from the Latin "per quiro") is something diligently searched for, and anglicised to "something obtained or allowed for services beyond salary or wages or in lieu of salary or wages." Such allowances as Mr. Kendall and Mr. Bennetts stated to be permitted by the Directors may very well fall under the head of perquisites as they are not within the scope of the agreement of the company with its employers excepting the house, vide Exhibit D; but I fail to comprehend on what ground, Messrs. Hambley Bennetts and Kendall or any other same person can call a portion of the actual metal a perquisite, for the discovery, production and protection of which they and the other mining officials are employed and

SO HIGHLY PAID.

I find from accused's agreement D that "he shall devote his whole time and attention to the service of the said Company, and further that he shall use his utmost exertions to promote the interests of the said Company and to guard and defend its property from spoil, waste or injury."

The agreements of the Superintendents and other mining employers are, I understand, from Mr. Bennetts and from inspection of Mr. Hambley's agreement Z in the same form, it is difficult therefore to comprehend how the accused and the other officers who partook of his spoil could assume to themselves a custom of

APPROPRIATING THEIR EMPLOYERS' PROPERTY

unsupported by the slightest vestige of authority, right or commercial usage, and in contravention of clause 2 of their express agreements. No work on mining has been quoted to show that taking the gold for which the Company is seeking is a recognised valid mining custom, and it seems to be merely a question whether the mining officials are

HONEST OR DISHONEST.

To conceive such a state of things being an acknowledged mining custom it is necessary to assume that the coolies and all others employed in extracting the quartz, and from it the gold, can also set up a right to take pickings of valuable quartz, etc. What then becomes of, not only the ordinary law of *Meum* and *Turum*, but of the Special Mining Legislation repeatedly asked for by the Mines Superintendents to protect the gold from peculation and which has only recently been passed after years of persistent agitation?

It cannot be said that such a perquisite is

NECESSARY TO SUPPLEMENT THE PAY OF ACCUSED

or Messrs. Bennetts or Hambley as the Company's book and agreements, and Mr. Bennetts's statement show that they get respectively £400 £300 plus £100 as Agent to Nobel's Explosive Company and

£1,000 A YEAR,

besides house free and every thing but their food found for them free, even to table and bed linen. In fact these large salaries are paid to place them above ordinary temptation.

It is no justification for accused that Messrs Bennetts and Hambley worked at his peculations with some benefit to themselves, though it may possibly be considered in mitigation of punishment, seeing that accused does not appear to be a man of high moral perception, and is in a subordinate position. I cannot help noticing that the

EXTRAORDINARY NEGLIGENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS,

and their imprudence in taking "presents" of gold from accused probably

PAVED THE WAY FOR HIS THEFTS

and tempted him to dishonesty. Mr. Bennetts knew that accused had not or was not supposed to have made bullion assays for the last 3 years, and that no official record of assays was in existence since 1892, and it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Hambley had the same knowledge; yet we find them asking him for gold in 1896. When ordinary common-sense and circumspection would have taught them that it was not likely that accused would have any appreciable quantity of gold in assay beads. It is also noticeable that when the Police Superintendent asked if he had sold gold at Pondicherry and he denied the fact, neither he nor Mr. Bennetts who was present gave the information that there existed such a system as assayer's perquisites of gold, and that Mr. Bennetts himself had obtained a portion of these perquisites; the latter's explanation for not affording such information being that he was so much surprised. In mitigation of his offence it is submitted that he has already undergone imprisonment since the 23rd July and has forfeited his situation and character; he is in fact a ruined man; the medical evidence shows that his life may be endangered by a lengthened term of imprisonment, and it has been represented by the prosecution on the part of Government that it does not press for greater punishment than I am competent to inflict. I have taken into consideration that he by his counsel took the earliest opportunity of admitting facts which were most damaging and that his sense of

HONESTY APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN BLUNTED

by the apparent connivance of his super ior officers. I have therefore determined to dispose of the case myself instead of committing it to a higher court which would entail further preliminary imprisonment, expense and agony of mind to the accused and his unfortunate wife.

At the same time I must mark the gravity of his offence, the extreme punishment for which is seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He was in a position of the greatest possible trust,

WITHOUT ANY CHECK WHATEVER

to prevent him appropriating the Company's property; in fact he

COULD HAVE STOLEN QUANTITIES OF GOLD

bullion with impunity; and no one but himself can tell what the quantity was that was actually obtained from the quartz; the Superintendent is entirely dependent on him for this information; the

LAXITY AND WANT OF SYSTEM IN THE OOREGAUM MINE

is probably responsible for this, what the actual

LOSS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

and to the Government in the shape of royalty is, I have no means of knowing.

Having regard to these circumstances

THE PUNISHMENT

must be such as will act as a deterrent. I therefore sentence the accused E. Hoskin to be rigorously imprisoned for 3 months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default of payment of fine to be further rigorously imprisoned for 22 days. Books, &c., to be returned to Ooregaum mine after the appeal has expired.

An important invention likely to revolutionise the manufacture of alcohol has been communicated to the International Chemists' Congress at Vienna (the "Chronicle's" correspondent states) by Dr. Clamette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille. Out of Chinese yeast Dr. Clamette succeeded in cultivating a sort of fungoid growth which entirely replaces the yeast hitherto employed. Trials on a large scale have proved the enormous advantage afforded by the use of these cultivated fungi in the place of yeast. In the case of maize brought to fermentation by means of the fungi a much larger quantity and a better quality of alcohol are obtained at a considerably lower expense, the spirit being cleaner and containing less empyreuma—a term expressive of the peculiar smell of burning which characterises the vapour produced by destructive distillation—as a consequence of the absence of microbes found in yeast. A thousand kilogrammes of corn (a kilogramme being about 2 1-4 pounds) required but a few grains of the fungi for purposes of fermentation.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FUTURE PLAGUE POLICY IN BOMBAY.

REFERRING to the last meeting of the local Legislative Council, the "Gujerati" writes: Happily for the rulers and the ruled, the budget discussion this year took place in a less heated atmosphere and amidst less excited surroundings than in the Jubilee year. The reign of panic and terror, ignorance and prejudice, imaginary plots and conspiracies, of despotic regulations and panic prosecutions ended fortunately with the close of the last year. The political and social atmosphere is redolent with the sweet perfume of peace and good-will, and although coming misfortunes have begun to cast their ominous shadows, the public mind is more at ease than it was in 1897. The most gratifying proof of the prevailing spirit was His Excellency's speech. In it he has declared the future plague policy in language which cannot admit of any doubt and is inspired by sentiments that do great credit to his head and heart. The spirit of the future plague policy, as declared by His Excellency in Council, will commend itself to everyone in this presidency, and we trust plague authorities will loyally give effect to it. We are extremely anxious to give the widest possible publicity to Lord Sandhurst's words of wisdom, and the prominence we have given them will, we trust, help in removing all erroneous impressions, if they are still entertained anywhere regarding the intentions of Government.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

The suggestion made by Dr. N. N. Katrak at the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee meets with the approval of the vernacular journals as made not a day too soon: The "Rast Goftar" says: Of all the various measures adopted for the suppression of plague, none has achieved such brilliant results as Mr. Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation, and it is the duty of all who wish well of the city to try their utmost to induce people to take kindly to this measure. Last year the Bombay Municipality did their best to push this remedy among the people. But, unfortunately, they were too late in the field. The result was that a sufficient number could not be inoculated to ensure safety through the worst of the epidemic. This year the note of warning has been sounded in time, and it is a satisfaction to learn that the Municipality have taken this matter into their immediate consideration, and we may soon hope to see the measure pushed on with the same promptitude and vigour as last year.

SHORT TIME WITH COTTON MILLS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: There is some talk of our Bombay mills working short hours. A local contemporary deprecates the movement on the ground that it will only hasten Japanese competition, conveniently forgetting the fact that that competition is already having its influence on our cotton industry. The competition is an accomplished fact and nothing which Bombay mill-owners could do can drive it away—neither short time movement nor even the abandonment of the vicious quarter anna commission system. It is indeed a strange way of deprecating the temporary stoppage of a few thousand spindles by holding before the depressed owners the bugbear of the competition in the Far East. Competition or no competition, that is not the question for "immediate" solution. The problem now staring local mill-owners in the face is the extreme depression in the yarn trade. It has continued long enough in all conscience; but there seems as yet no prospect of any improvement. On the contrary, every week adds to the existing depression by reason of the more unfavourable advices received from China.

THE VALUE OF A SPECIAL PLAGUE PASS.

The native papers call for an enquiry into the complaint made by Mr. Narronjee Mathuradas to Government in the matter of a special plague pass issued from Bombay to him and his wife. The "Rast Goftar" states: Mr. Narronjee had taken the precaution to obtain a special pass from the plague authorities in Bombay, and though armed with an official passport, the Health Officer at Ahmedabad, for reasons best known to himself, declined to allow the husband and wife to enter the city. Mr. and Mrs. Narronjee were sent from pillar to post, and they had eventually to go up and down the quarantine camp, which is situated about four miles from the city, in the scorching sun. There are hundreds of such incidents occurring in all parts of the Presidency, but the poor sufferers find it very difficult to make their voices reach the higher officials. Many of the poor and helpless people prefer to stay at home sometimes at a great pecuniary sacrifice to themselves, rather than venture on a journey, which entails numberless troubles to themselves and their families.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS OF A BHATTIA MARRIAGE.

The "Indian Spectator" refers to certain curious incidents of a recent Bhattia marriage: This "happy event" took place the other day, the parties being a Bhattia widower of about 40 and a Bhattia girl of about 9. The disparity in age is rather startling, and it is suggested by other circumstances, for instance, the widower has a daughter of about 18, engaged as a teacher at a school of which her father is honorary manager, or something like it. And his girl-wife of 9 is a pupil at the school under his daughter of 18. The situation thus becomes "akard," as is easy to imagine. Really, it has been so recognised as a *fact*, For the first thing the girl-wife of 9 did on marrying was to remove her daughter of 18 to another house she, the mother, could possibly sit at school on a bench while the daughter taught her from a chair! The thing was unbearable, and the wife would be the last to put up with such indignity. What is the poor daughter to do? She must give up her appointment as school-mistress, or her dear mother of 9 must give up attending school. It is for the father and husband to decide. Let us hope he will consistently with his character as a political and social reformer, an eloquent speech-maker, or a pious religionist. Who will deny, after hearing of this incident, that India is progressing all round, and that marriage in the country is "highly spiritual," a holy sacrament, not a contract, as it is in profane, unbelieving Europe!

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJIBHOY.

Many of the vernacular journals express satisfaction at the success of the meeting held in the Town Hall with a view to perpetuate the name of Sir Jamsetjee, third Baronet. The "Rast Goftar" remarks: The memorial meeting held in honour of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, third Baronet, was a great success. H. E. the Governor, who came down specially from Poona, presided at the function, which was attended by all the various sections of the mixed communities of the city. The High Court mustered strong on the occasion, the various professions and trade and commerce of the city being largely represented at the gathering. H. E. the Governor and Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, administered to the late Sir Jamsetjee's deserved sugar-coated pills of admonishance and rebuke, by alluding to their "self-advertisement" and to the "bluster" and "immoderate and exaggerated language" in which some of these people are given to indulge. Both H. E. the Governor and the Chief Justice seemed to vie with each other in singing the praises of the late lamented Baronet's many good qualities of head and heart.

The "Indian Spectator" says: The proceedings at Friday's meeting in honour of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy were marked by sobriety and good sense, and in keeping both with the occasion and the character of the man whom the speakers and the audience had met to honour. All this was to be expected. Let us now hope that a suitable memorial will be raised in time, worthy of the deceased citizen and of the gentlemen who assisted at the meeting of Friday last.

SENSATIONAL MURDER AT SAIGON.

EUROPEAN HACKED TO DEATH.

A SENATIONAL murder case came before the Assize Court at Saigon the other day. Three Annamites—natives of the country—were indicted for the murder of a French Customs officer named Bourgoin. The latter was a hard-working official, highly respected by his countrymen. In May last he discharged a house boy in his service. The boy determined to revenge himself, on the ground that Bourgoin had kept back his certificates of character and had cut his pay. The boy found a sympathiser in Bourgoin's cook, who finally agreed to help the boy in taking revenge. Another accomplice was secured by a promise of twenty dollars as a bribe. Early in June, these three hid themselves in the outhouses attached to Bourgoin's residence. As soon as Bourgoin had settled himself on a long chair in the dining-room, the trio fell upon him and killed him with repeated blows from hatchets. The murderers, after stealing what they could, carried the corpse in the long chair and threw it into a neighbouring river. Afterwards they divided the plunder. Some of the plunder they shared with three other Annamites who thus became accomplices. The three murderers lightened the task of the prosecution by a confession. They were all condemned to death. Two of the accomplices were sentenced to five years, hard labour each. The third received ten years.—*Bangkok Times.*

THE comments of the newspapers in New York on the situation in the Far East indicate (says a *Daily Mail* despatch) a decidedly pro-English feeling. There is a thorough realisation that American interests demand that Great Britain should receive moral support, perhaps more, in resisting Russian aggression, than in maintaining the policy of the open door. The New York *Times* says: "We have already a large commercial stake in the peaceful, industrial development of China, while our projected acquirement of territory in the Philippines will increase our commercial interests throughout the Pacific. That is why we should long ago have made known our approval of the British position, and should lose no time in doing so now." The "Sun" says: "Next to Great Britain the United States are the most vitally concerned in actually and prospectively maintaining open markets in China. It is high time we recognised that the interests of the United States are menaced, not only in the section of China occupied by Germany and Russia, or pre-empted by France, but even in the Yang-tsze-Kiang valley."

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT NEAR MALATE.

SORTIE BY THE SPANISH SOLDIERS.

ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK AMERICAN POSITION.

A SPECIAL correspondent with the U. S. Army, writing from Cavite on August 4, says: When I saw the first shot fired on Saturday, I did not expect the enemy would retaliate so soon and so terribly. The house from which we surveyed the Spanish position is the Soledad Convent. It enables the Spanish soldiers to find the American position readily, and last night six sharpnel shells exploded within two minutes within twenty-five yards of the same spot, some doing havoc in the trenches.

Nine dead, forty-six wounded. That tells the story of the baptism of fire of the American army before Manila. The American trenches before Malate were thrown forward some days ago to displace the insurgent soldiers, and extending from beach half-a-mile towards Pasay—where General Noriel has his headquarters—were held last night by the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Batteries A and B Utah Light Artillery, with three 3 3-10 inch rapid fire guns. Between the Americans extreme right and insurgent barracks at Pasay is about half a mile of bamboo swamp interspersed with mango trees, which the insurgents were supposed to cover, and had covered heretofore. After some desultory firing from insurgents, guns before Pasay to which the Spaniards in Malate replied at intervals, heavy rain began to fall, and the insurgents retired and shut themselves up in Pasay barracks, leaving the American right uncovered. Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvanians, had thrown three Companies, D, E and K, outside trenches to cover the right flank; Companies A, H, C and I held the trenches to the beach with the Otan men, Company B lying in reserve at the back along Calle Real towards Camp Dewey. The Pennsylvania men had only forty-five rounds each of cartridges.

At half-past eleven o'clock some Spaniards in front opened fire on the American right, drawing the fire of the Pennsylvania troops outside the trenches, thus getting their position. Then from the dense bamboo thicket, 225 yards to the right of the Americans, there blazed the fire of two thousand Mausers, while the Malate batteries sent shell and shrapnel shrieking in upon the American works, and from the front came the galling fire of Nordenfelt machine guns with which the Spanish swept the Calle Real. Not a sound came from the insurgent batteries at Pasay. Protected by thickets and covered by the darkness, the Spaniard rushed the American right, the plan evidently being to double the troops upon the beach and sweep across the flats to Camp Dewey. Company D of the Pennsylvanias was cut off from the main body, but the men fought their way back. The Spaniards, who were evidently in great force, repeatedly advanced along the whole line to within about five yards of the entrenchments, but they fell back before the steady firing of the Volunteers, although a shell from the Malate battery had buried one of the guns of the Utah brigade in a shower of sand knocked from the embankment. The position was rapidly becoming untenable, when at 12-45 p. m., Colonel Hawkins sent a messenger to Camp Dewey for assistance. The messenger struck the camp of the U.S. Heavy Artillery, and Major O'Hara, without waiting for orders, hurried two batteries of his men, acting as infantry, forward on the trenches. Lieut. Krayenbuhl, a promising young officer, was the first to get up with his Company. He allowed his men to fire 3 rounds and then checked them. With 'controlled' volleys they gradually checked the Spanish fire, which rolled off to the left of the American position. Capt. Hobbs was wounded in the thigh as he brought up his Company. He felt a sharp sting, but went on, fought all night, and only next day thought of looking at his leg, and found a Mauser bullet had gone clean through. The Pennsylvania Volunteers had been firing wildly and had only four rounds of ammunition per man remaining when help arrived. Major O'Hara sent a messenger on to General Greene, but by this time the firing, which was heavy and continuous, and vastly different from the usual outpost shooting of the Spaniards and natives, had aroused the camp. The call to arms was sounded, and at midnight the first battalion of the Californian Volunteers, closely followed by the second and third battalions, marched to the front, cheering as they crossed the muddy fields in a pitiless rain.

Going down Calle Real, we met the insurgent soldiers running away, firing guns in the air as they ran. The First California battalion was thrown at once into the forward trenches, reinforcing the weakened garrison, and found the Krag rifles of the regulars doing deadly work. I have seen the new rifle tried and know it is an effective weapon. The Second California Battalion deployed to the right, holding the line to Pasay, the Third Battalion being in reserve with the First Colorado Regiment in the rear. Not one insurgent left the trenches. For three hours the Spaniards kept up a galling enfilading fire, but shot high, making a veritable hell of the second line of entrenchments on the Calle Real, held by the Second California Battalion.

Crossing the line to the front, I crawled through the mud, while all about me scattered a storm of bullets. At this point most of the casualties occurred to the relieving troops. The Pennsylvania men were shot outside the trenches. The Spanish fire gradually slackened towards morning, and at daylight the garrison retired behind the sand-bag entrenchments at Malate, only the sharp bark of a rifle of an American sharpshooter picking off a stray Spaniard occasionally being heard. That ceased after sunrise, and the weary troops being relieved, the work of bringing in the dead began. The Spaniards had carried in their dead as they retired, none being found on the field, but their losses must have been heavy, as the ground over which they charged was covered with blood.

Besides Mauser bullets the Spaniards shot brass-coated balls from Remingtons at the American troops.

The Spanish garrison renewed the assault upon the American works before Malate on the night of August 1st, but not in great force. The works were held by the 3rd Battalion First California and First Colorado Regiments. There was heavy cannonading at intervals, and an attempt was made to turn the American right, where trenches have now been thrown up.

CAMP DEWEY, August 3.

The First Nebraska and Eighteenth Infantry held the trenches before Malate last night. About ten o'clock the Spaniards opened fire from Malate Battery and sand fort. One man, Private D. L. Lewis, Company E, Nebraska, was killed by the explosion of a shell in the trenches. Seven Nebraska men were wounded, only one, George Harrison, Company A, seriously. This man was wounded by the same shell which killed Lewis. The Spanish loss is reported as heavy. Early this morning pariah dogs were seen from American lines sneaking from bamboo thickets to feed on Spanish bodies.

An attempt to secure the surrender of Manila without further shedding of blood by the intervention of the Church has failed. Ever since General Merritt's arrival, his chaplain, the Paulist Father Doherty, with Father McKinnon, chaplain First California Volunteers, has been trying to secure an entrance into the city of Manila, through the medium of the German Consul, for the purpose of holding a consultation with the Archbishop, whose influence upon General Augustin is known to be paramount. Several engagements have been made by the Consul to take the American priests across the bay in a steam launch, but these engagements have not been kept. Finally the Consul sent word he would meet the Fathers in the Malate lines yesterday afternoon, showing the Belgian flag in the Spanish lines to indicate where they were to cross. The priests kept the engagement, going direct to the front under heavy fire, but no Belgian flag was shown. This has closed the incident and Manila is now left to its fate.

THE LU-HAN RAILWAY CONTRACT.

STRONG PROTEST FROM SHANGHAI.

THE China Asssociation have lost no time in dealing with the highly important disclosures made in the "China Gazette" showing the real nature of the Belgium Syndicate's contract for the construction and working of the Lu-Han Railway. A special meeting of the Committee of the Association was held this morning, Mr. E. F. Alford presiding, when the terms of the contract as published in the "*China Gazette*," were earnestly discussed, with the result that a strong telegram was forwarded to the London branch of the Association, with the object of impressing upon the British Government that the Belgian Syndicate is only the Russian Government in disguise, and that British and indeed all other interests but Russian in Central China and the Yangtsze Valley will be most seriously imperilled if the contract is ratified and the railway built under Russian auspices. The extraordinary statement of the Hon. Cocksure Curzon in the House of Commons, that Sir Claude Macdonald had Chinese assurances that there was no Russian interest in the Lu-Han Railway project, can only be reconciled with the idea that Sir Claude had not the terms of the contract before him when he communicated these assurances to the Foreign Office. He is probably of a different opinion now since the "China Gazette" of the 28th and 27th ult. reached the Legation, which it probably did to-day. In any case it is satisfactory to learn that the British Government regards China's promises not to alienate the Yangtsze Valley as definite and binding. If the Government would only insist upon the defining of the boundaries of the Yangtsze Valley it would be more to the point. But at present both France and Russia are acting with complete contempt for all such assurances. What the British Premier will do when he finds that the Tsung-li Yamen was deliberately lying to the British Government over the Lu-Han contract remains to be seen. If anything will stir the swivel-tailed British lion out of his torpor it ought to be this daring attempt of Russia, by the aid of French money, to crowd him out of the Yangtsze Valley, as this Russian-controlled railway will assuredly have the effect of doing. From a commercial and political point of view this railway is calculated to damage British and other commercial interests in China to an infinitely greater extent than they have been damaged, or are likely to be damaged, by the Russian coup in Liaotung and North China. In any country but China Sheng would have been impeached for treason long ago. This is the crowning act of treachery in his whole career, for he knows very well the true inwardness of the Belgian contract better than any man. It is highly significant that Sheng Taotai's beautiful telegraph lines to Peking are again interrupted just at the time when communications with Peking might have an awkward effect for the project that he is so deeply interested to see succeed. It looks as if Sheng has deliberately cut Sir Claude Macdonald off from communication with his Government to carry his treacherous scheme through.—*China Gazette.*

CHEFOO AND KIAOCHAO.

REPORT BY MR. CONSUL HOPKINS.

IN his report on the trade of Chefoo for the year 1897, Mr. Consul Hopkins has the following remark regarding the probable effect of the opening of Kiaochao on the trade of Chefoo:—

From the outset, the question in what way the opening of Kiaochoo Bay to foreign trade may be expected to affect the future position of the older and more northern port, has been exercising the minds of both European and native merchants doing business and having capital invested in Chefoo. The general opinion was undoubtedly at first that the prosperity of Chefoo was doomed. Shantung, it was thought, had not a volume of trade sufficient to maintain two treaty ports in full working activity, and as there was no denying that Kiao-chao Bay is naturally a better situated than Chefoo as a distributing centre for foreign goods, and as a shipping terminus for exports, it was assumed and argued that business would forthwith transfer itself to the new port, and that gradual decadence, or more probably rapid ruin, impended over Chefoo. Anticipations of a rush of outsiders from Shanghai and elsewhere cutting into the field hitherto cultivated by a very restricted number of local firms added to the gloom of the outlook.

But the course of several months has to some extent modified these pessimistic views. It is remembered that a commercial and shipping port is not made or developed in a day; that not even the positions of the naval docks, coaling stations, and other Government sites have yet been determined, nor, consequently, that of the future commercial quarter; that no land has been yet acquired by private individuals, no business premises or ware houses begun; that up to the present there exists no well-to-do native trading community on the spot ready to co-operate in the creation or development of Kiao-chao as a trading and shipping centre; and, in short, that the expectation of a sudden transfer of the trade of Chefoo on a large scale to the shores of Kiaochao Bay is entirely premature.

There is, moreover, another consideration which should not be forgotten.

Superior as Kiaochao Bay is to Chefoo as a port for the province in general, there is a region along the north-west shores of the Shangtung Promontory as an outlet and entrepot for which Chefoo is better situated, given one condition, than the more southerly harbour. The region is that of which Lai-chow-fu is the principal city, and straw braid a leading production. The condition is the extension of the right to trade regularly thither by means of small steaming craft which has hitherto been reserved from a single Chinese vessel. I have some hopes that such an extension of both export and import trade will prove feasible, and that Chefoo may receive a stimulus thereby that will compensate for such trade as may hereafter be diverted from it to the future port of Kiao-chao.

FASHIONS IN NAMES.

NAMES and changes of names form the subject of a piquant article in the "Genealogical Magazine." Say the authors: One of the fashions which at first sight seems difficult to account for is that particular weakness which causes an endless number of people to change their surnames. But a little thought will give the clue to the rapidly increasing army who go through the world labelled in a form differing from the original advertisement of their known male ancestors. It is strange, but, nevertheless, a true fact, that the undoubted tendency of aristocratic families is to become extinct, or to end in heiresses. There is no legitimate male descendant of any King of England who sat on the throne before the reign of George I. Of the twenty-five barons who set their hands to Magna Charta not a single male descendant remains. There is not a single English baronetcy in existence to-day created by or through females now held by a male of the family in which it was originally created. There are only 300 noble or gentle families now holding the same land in male succession which their male ancestors held even as recently as the reign of King Henry VII. There is scarcely an English pedigree without a break. It is doubtful if there are fifty authentic male pedigrees to-day in England which can be taken back to the Conquest. Thus the necessity of changing one's name argues no connection with and descent from an ancient family—ergo, it was an aristocratic thing to change one's name or take a double name. After that, of course, came the deluge of such changes. At a much later date came the class who, with no inherited obligation to do so, were glad enough to perpetuate, by a change of surname, or by the adoption of a double surname, the fact of their descent in a female line from an ancient house. As a matter of fact, probably within the last fifty years, has arisen yet another class, a typical product of the days we live in, who for mere purposes of distinction, one might say from the necessity of distinction, have been glad to seize any plausible excuse to either make a complete change, or more often to hyphen on some other name, in the hope that the combination will be more or less distinctive. While such names as Plantagenet, Maltravers, Mauleverer, Conyers, Fitzalan, De Bohun, &c., have become extinct, the names of Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson still increase and multiply as the sand upon the sea-shore. And with this ghastly multiplication and duplication small wonder that distinction becomes advantageous. It seems to be a very general idea that a man may change his name as, how, and when he likes, seeking the approval and authorisation of no one save himself. Nearly every solicitor will advise you to this effect, because the text-books he crams from and relies upon do not teach him to the contrary. This idea, unfortunately, is rapidly spreading, and to a great extent dates from the following dictum of a judge, who remarked from the bench: "I know of no law to prevent any man changing his name as often as he likes, provided that it is not done for the purposes of fraud." This is not the only case in which a judge has gone wrong by endeavouring to apply the rules of law-court law and jurisdiction to matters of "honour," which are in the sole prerogative of the Crown, and which are within the jurisdiction of the Earl Marshal's court.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE SERVICES.

"A BRITISHER Who Knows Australia" writes to the "Pall Mall Gazette" with reference to a statement that the average Australian native thinks that while Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen serve in the Army and Navy for the defence of the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Jahrbucher" in Germany, the "Reichswehr" in Austria, the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" in France, and many other professional journals have lately been discussing the new German field gun. The weapon is of 7·7 cm. (3·285 inches) calibre, and thus a little smaller, than the old gun which has a calibre of 7·85 cm. According to the "Reichswehr" it is inscribed and adorned with the words Pro Gloria et Patria, the German eagle, the Imperial cypher, and the motto, Ultima ratio regis. Canister has been suppressed, and shrapnel is the chief ammunition, though the old common shell is still retained, but will probably go from the field gun when howitzers are definitely adopted. The projectile and brass cartridge are really separate, though packed together to expedite loading. There is a brake as in the old gun, with a "sporn" or spade formation at the trail, which holds the gun firmly to the ground when quick-firing, with an arrangement by which the aim can be changed in some measure without moving the carriage. The weight behind the team is about 100 kg. (220lbs.) lighter than is the case of the gun in service at the present time. The rifling, which has over thirty grooves, has a progressive twist, the final direction being with an angle of 7 deg. to the axis of the gun The breech mechanism is on a prismatic wedge principle, and opens to the right instead of to the left as now, with two movements. Firing is by means of percussion, and after the discharge the used cartridge-case is thrown over the left wheel of the carriage, with a view of placing it in the least disadvantageous position. The new gun is sighted in a special manner, with graduations for every 50 metres up to 5,000 metres. For greater distances still, the maximum range being 7,500 metres, a particular appliance known as a Winkelmesser, in the nature of a graphometer for the measuring of altitudes, is employed.

A very interesting experiment was made at Portsmouth when oil fuel was tried on board the torpedo-boat destroyer Surly, the first occasion on which this fuel has been tried in a British warship at sea. As we announced some time ago, the system which the Admiralty have permitted to be fitted up on board the Surly is that invented by Mr. Holden, of the Great Eastern Railway. The apparatus has been adapted to two out of her four boilers. Coal fires are first lighted in the furnaces, but as soon as sufficient heat has been generated, bricks take the place of the coal, and oil is led to them in as spray from an overhead tank, the difficulty of furnishing a regular and adequate supply of oil having been overcome by the last-mentioned provision. The trial, which was made over the mile in Stokes Bay, appears to have been fairly successful, a sufficient spray being obtained as well as heat, the thermometer indicating as much as 150 deg. Fahrenheit in the stokehold. It was hoped to obtain a speed of sixteen knots, but three runs over the mile gave a mean of only fourteen knots, results which seem to be sufficiently encouraging to induce the authorities to continue the experiment. The oil or petroleum refuse which was used has a flash point of 280 deg. Fahrenheit.

The Russian Government have just placed a contract with the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee which will swell their order books to the extent of 51,000,000 francs. The order is for a battleship of 13,000 tons, 16,500 h.p., and 18 knots speed, a cruiser of 7,800 tons 16,500 h. p., and 21 knots speed, and three destroyers of 320 tons apiece, and each to steam at 27 knots, with engines indicating 5,700 h.p.

Two important vessels of the new Russian shipbuilding programme are to be laid down at the yard of the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee at La Seyne. One is a battleship of 13,000 tons and the other an armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons. Negotiations concerning these have been proceeding for some time, and there is no doubt that French shipbuilders will benefit largely by the Russian extraordinary expenditure. Two other first-class cruisers are to be built at the Nicolaieff dockyard as well as four destroyers, and at Abo two mining vessels, which it is said are for the Black Sea, though this is questionable.

An important decision has been arrived at by the French Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of M. Lockroy. Technically the responsibility for colonial defence rests with the colonial department, but the voting of large sums for the fortification of naval bases has drawn new attention to a question of dual authority that has been debated for at least twenty years. It has now been decided, in principle, that the places in question shall be under the control of the Navy, and any points of detail are to be settled between the departments. Great importance, says the Eclair, is attached to the positions of Dakar and Martinique, which are to assure the possibility of effective action in the Atlantic. Martinique will, besides, be of great importance for operations upon the North American coast and the defence of French Guiana, while Dakar is the point from which it is intended to watch the Cape route and the African coast, and where ships bound to Tonquin or Madagascar, if the Suez Canal should be closed, could procure supplies. At the present time Dakar cannot be said to be fortified at all, and a great deal will have to be done in order to make it a satisfactory base. At Martinique the situation is better, for the seaward defences of Fort de France have been improved, but the docking accommodation is insufficient for large cruisers, and the island is not in a position to defend itself, and Fort de France might be attacked from the rear if forces were landed. In the Indian Ocean there is Diego Suarez, which is an excellent position, but not easy of approach, owing to the prevalence of six or seven knot currents. Saigon is defended at the entrance by the Pointe St. Jacques, but the batteries are not modern, and the "Eclair apprehends that a bold adversary might force the passage and take the works in the rear. Then another point is needed nearer the Chinese frontier, which Admiral Fournier is understood to have indicated. Our contemporary thinks that there should also be a base in New Caledonia, for at the present time the Pacific squadron has no position to which it can retire to coal and refresh. In the Mediterranean the Eclair foresees Bizerta as an African Toulon, Rashgoun probably occupied as a torpedo station to threaten the straits of Gibraltar, and Bonifacio and Ajaccio, now inadequately defended, made secure against attack.

In all these matters M. Lockroy is displaying great activity. He comes to the Ministry with riper judgment than during his first tenure of the naval portfolio, and has taken a step generally approved in appointing Vice-Admiral Cavelier de Cuverville as chief of the staff. The admiral is well known to be a man of high character, inflexible in holding to his principles, whereby he made some enemies, and an officer of wide experience, a diligent worker, and a student. It was once alleged against him that excess of religious zeal had warped his judgment, but he is restored to favour, and general confidence is felt in his administrative capability. It has now been decided that the Superior School of the Navy shall once more go afloat. This is a pet idea of the Minister's, with which Admiral Besnard had no sympathy. Therefore the cruisers returned to their ordinary duties, and the school was transferred to Paris. Its headquarters will still be at Paris, where five months of the course, now reduced to one year, will be spent, while in the summer, and during the manœuvres especially, the teaching will be conducted in a small division of cruisers under a rear-admiral, which will be attached to the Mediterranean squadron.

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ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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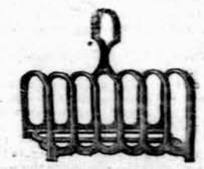

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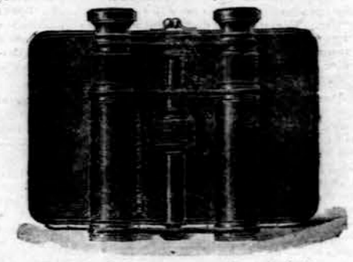

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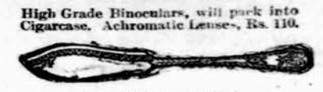

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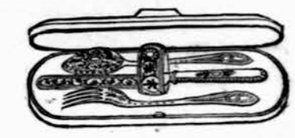

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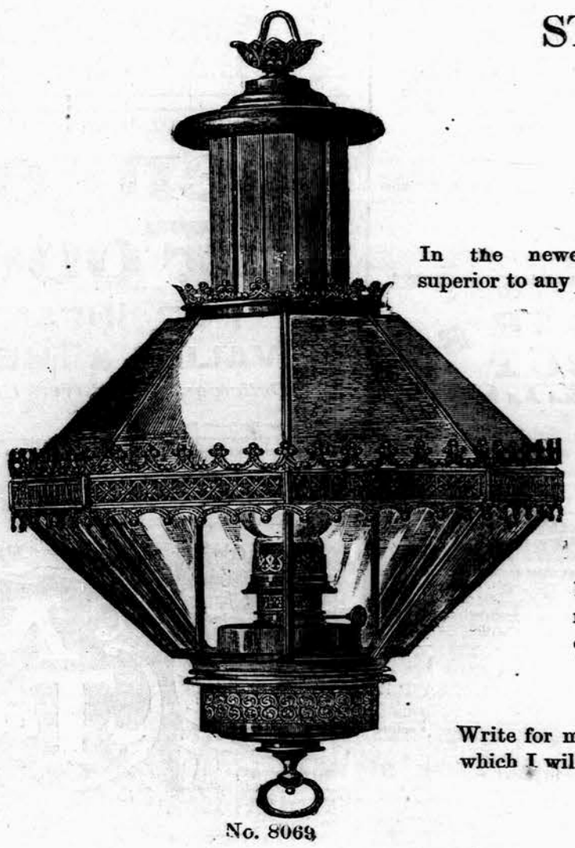

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